Textile Organon

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Monthly Review

Highlight

September shipments of non-cellulosic fibers (except saran and spandex) declined 5% from August shipments, to 640.8 million pounds.

For year to date, 1981 shipments, at 6,118.6 million pounds, are 5% above deliveries for the corresponding 1980 period.

World cotton production for the 1981-1982 season is estimated at a record 71.0 million bales, 8% above the 65.8 million bales produced during last season. The U.S. cotton production is estimated at 15.6 million bales.

SEPTEMBER SHIPMENTS DECLINE 5%

Shipments of non-cellulosic fibers (except saran and spandex) totaled 640.8 million pounds during September, a decline of 5% from August shipments of 673.3 million pounds. September deliveries of non-cellulosic yarn+monofilaments (except saran and spandex) were 307.6 million pounds, a decrease of 3% from August shipments. For non-cellulosic staple+tow, September shipments fell 6½% from the August level to 333.2 million pounds.

However, for the first nine months of 1981, non-cellulosic fiber (except saran and spandex) shipments totaled 6,118.6 million pounds, an increase of 5% over the 5,820.9 million pounds delivered during January-September 1980. Year-to-date shipments of non-cellulosic yarn+monofilaments (except saran and spandex) totaled 2,917.9 million pounds, 4½% above the 2,790.9 million pounds shipped during the corresponding 1980 period. January-September deliveries of non-cellulosic staple+tow totaled 3,200.7 million pounds, a 5½% increase over the corresponding period a year ago.

September shipments of nylon carpet yarn and nylon staple (predominately carpet) were the lowest since November 1976.

SEPTEMBER AND AUGUST SHIPMENTS COMPARED

Following is a comparison of total September shipments of non-cellulosic yarn+monofilaments (except saran and spandex) with August (million pounds), and the percentage change, respectively: nylon industrial yarn 35.0 & 35.7 & –2%; low denier industrial 3.5 & 2.9 & +21%; carpet 48.1 & 52.9 & –9%; textile 35.8 & 34.8 & +3%; polyester industrial yarn 26.2 & 27.3 & –4%; low denier industrial 2.3 & 1.9 & +21%; textile 103.9 & 107.3 & –3%; olefin 52.8 & 53.7 & –1½% and the total of these fibers 307.6 & 316.5 & –3%.

For non-cellulosic staple+tow, the corresponding data are: nylon 44.9 & 52.8 & –15%; acrylic+modacrylic 54.3 & 59.8 & –9%; polyester 223.4 & 232.9 & –4%; olefin +vinyon 10.6 & 11.3 & –6% and the total 333.2 & 356.8 & –6½%.

CELLULOSIC SHIPMENTS UP 5%

September shipments of acetate yarn+monofilaments and rayon staple+tow totaled 59.5 million pounds, an increase of 5% from the 56.7 million pounds delivered during August. However, for the first nine months of 1981, shipments totaled 556.8 million pounds, 3½% below the 575.8 million pounds delivered during the corresponding 1980 period.

Acetate yarn+monofilament deliveries during September totaled 20.8 million pounds, 4½% above August shipments of 19.9 million pounds. But, January-September shipments of 208.0 million pounds were 11% below those of the same 1980 period.

September deliveries of rayon staple+tow increased 5% from August levels to 38.7 million pounds. For the first nine months of this year, rayon staple+tow shipments totaled 348.8 million pounds, a 2% increase from the January-September 1980 period.

STOCKS UP 11% FROM YEAR-AGO LEVELS

Non-cellulosic fiber stocks (except saran and span-

dex) stood at 664.5 million pounds as of September 30th, an 11% increase from their levels of a year ago. Increases in nylon carpet yarn and nylon staple+tow (predominately carpet) stocks account for most of the increase. As compared with end of September 1980 levels, current nylon carpet yarn stocks, at 72.4 million pounds, are up 84% and nylon staple+tow stocks, at 72.4 million pounds, are up 85%.

However, for the cellulosic fibers, end of September stocks, at 39.9 million pounds, are down 24% from their levels of a year ago. September 30th stocks of acetate yarn+monofilaments stood at 12.6 million pounds, 29% less than a year ago and rayon staple+tow stocks, at 27.3 million pounds, were 22% less than at the end of the corresponding 1980 month.

CELANESE TO WITHDRAW FROM PT YARN

Celanese Corporation this month announced plans to withdraw from the production and sale of textured polyester yarn by December 31, 1982.

This product is manufactured by Fiber Industries Inc. at its Shelby, NC and Greenville, SC plants. Fiber Industries is a subsidiary of Celanese Corporation and its fibers and yarns are marketed by Celanese Fibers Marketing Company.

Both plants will continue to manufacture flat and partially oriented polyester yarns and the Shelby plant also will produce polyester industrial yarns and polymer.

JUNE ORGANON CORRECTIONS

France. On page 97, the Courtaulds nylon 6 plant at Pont du Leu should be delisted.

Switzerland. On page 105, the Viscosuisse rayon plant at Emmenbruecke should be delisted. Accordingly, the producing capacity for this plant should be deleted on page 87.

THE COTTON SITUATION

In the following article and tables, we present our annual review of the U.S. and world cotton situations. In addition to the "commercial" cotton entering regular trade channels, estimates of the substantial amounts of cotton grown for, and used in, home consumption in such countries as the People's Republic of China, India, Pakistan and the U.S.S.R. are included in the world data.

The cotton season covers the 12 months August 1st to July 31st inclusive. The year shown is the year the cotton season begins. Thus, the 1980 season covers the period August 1, 1980 to July 31, 1981.

There are three different ways in which the term "production" is used: (1) ginnings within the season, as used in the page 166 table regarding the U.S. situation; (2) to-

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Textile Organon

Charles A. Whitehead, *Publisher & Editor*
Michael R. Kemp, *Managing Editor*
Dorothy A. Driscoll, *Circulation Manager*

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tal cotton grown in a season, irrespective of when it was ginned, as used in the Department of Agriculture crop forecasts and in the page 164 table, U.S. Cotton Acreage and Yield, and U.S. ginnings within the season plus the city crop, production for household consumption, unpressed cotton, etc., as used by the International Cotton Advisory Committee and shown in the tables on pages 164 and 165.

The term "city crop" in the United States means rebaled samples and pickings from cotton damaged by fire and weather.

WORLD SUMMARY

World cotton consumption increased to a record high 66.8 million bales during the 1980-1981 season, 0.9 million bales more than the 65.9 million bales consumed during the 1979-1980 season, while production fell 2% from the 66.0 million bales produced during the 1979-1980 season. Thus consumption exceeded production by 1.0 million bales and the end of season carryover decreased to 21.2 million bales as of August 1, 1981.

World production of raw cotton during the 1979-1980 season amounted to 65.8 million bales, 0.2 million bales less than the record 66.0 million bales produced during the 1978-1979 season. Of the recent season's total, production in both the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China exceeded that of the United States. Production during the 1980-1981 season in Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China increased by 15% over the previous season, whereas production in the rest of the world decreased by 8½% during the same period.

The total world available supply of raw cotton during the 1980-1981 season amounted to 87.8 million bales, a ½% decrease over the previous season. This supply consisted of the aforementioned production plus a 22.0 million bale carryover.

WORLD PRODUCTION

As shown in the page 164 table, world cotton production for the 1981-1982 season is estimated at a record 71.0 million bales, or 8% above the 65.8 million bales produced during the 1980-1981 season. The U.S. raw cotton production is estimated to amount to 15.6 million bales during the current season, 39% more than the 1980-1981 output. Aggregate output of all other countries at 55.4 million bales increased 0.8 million bales, or by 1½%. Thus, American cotton output is estimated at 22% of the 1981-1982 world total, compared with 17% the previous year.

Cotton production of selected countries during recent years and periods, as well as certain regional production totals, is presented in the page 165 table. Eight countries other than the United States had 1980-1981 cotton crops in excess of one million bales each, i.e. Brazil, the People's Republic of China, Egypt, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Turkey and the U.S.S.R.

DOMESTIC COTTON SUPPLY AND OUTLOOK

The cotton supply for the 1981-1981-1982 crop year is estimated at 17,800,000 running bales. This prospective supply consists of an August first carryover of 2,580,000 running bales, a production within the season of 15,170,000 running bales, an estimated city crop of 100,000 running bales and imports of 28,000 running bales. According to the USDA, disappearance during the 1981 crop year is estimated at 12,650,000 running bales. This breaks down as: domestic consumption 5,900,000 running bales, exports 6,700,000 running bales and destroyed 50,000 running bales. Thus, a domestic carryover on July 31st, 1982 of 5,150,000 running bales is projected, an increase of 2,570,000 running bales, or almost double that of last season.

CONSUMPTION & INTERNATIONAL TRADE

World consumption of raw cotton during the 1980-1981 season was a record 66.8 million bales, or 1½% above the 65.9 million bales consumed during the previous season. Consumption in the non-Communist countries is placed at 38.9 million bales, down 0.9 million bales or 2½% from last year. Increased usage in Eastern Europe, the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R. is placed at about 17 million bales, or up 6½%.

The 1980 world export total of 20.0 million bales was 15% less than that of 1979. U.S. exports of 6.6 million bales decreased by 35%, but exports of other cotton growing nations, at 14.0 million bales, showed an increase of 1.2%. The main customers of U.S. exports were: the People's Republic of China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Canada, Indonesia, Thailand and Hong Kong.

KINDS OF GOVERNMENT COTTON PROGRAMS

Several methods of supporting the price and/or consumption of American cotton have been used since the programs began in 1933. These plans may be broadly grouped as: acreage allotments, acreage diversion or soil conservation payments, direct payments, nonrecourse loans by the Commodity Credit Corporation and export programs.

Descriptions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936, the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938 and the postwar agriculture acts are covered in an article on page 170 of this issue. These were forerunners of the Agriculture Act of 1970, under which authority programs were

WORLD PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EXPORT & CARRYOVER OF RAW COTTON

MILLION BALES[a] & *Percent*

SEASON BEGINNING AUGUST 1	PRODUCTION[b]						CONSUMPTION[c]						EXPORT[d]						CARRYOVER[e]					
	TOTAL		U.S.A.		FOREIGN		TOTAL		U.S.A.		FOREIGN		TOTAL		U.S.A.		FOREIGN		TOTAL		U.S.A.		FOREIGN[f]	
	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%
1950-1954[f]	58.1	100	14.0	24	44.1	76	57.2	100	10.5	18	47.0	82	12.6	100	6.0	47	6.4	53	18.1	100	7.6	42	10.5	58
1955-1959[f]	65.7	100	12.9	20	52.8	80	63.2	100	8.7	14	54.5	86	14.7	100	5.1	35	9.6	65	22.6	100	12.0	54	10.6	46
1960-1964[f]	69.2	100	14.0	20	54.8	80	67.2	100	8.7	13	58.5	87	16.0	100	6.9	43	11.7	73	24.5	100	12.8	52	11.2	48
1965-1969[f]	82.7	100	10.6	28	62.1	80	74.0	100	8.8	12	65.2	88	17.4	100	5.6	32	11.8	68	27.0	100	11.3	42	15.7	58
1970-1974[f]	68.2	100	11.0	16	57.3	84	70.2	100	7.5	11	62.7	89	18.9	100	4.5	24	14.4	76	25.0	100	4.3	10	18.7	82
1975-1979[f]	69.4	100	11.9	17	57.5	83	69.5	100	10.7	15	58.8	85	19.5	100	5.8	30	13.7	70	25.0	100	4.3	17	20.7	83
1970	56.4	100	10.5	19	45.9	81	59.2	100	8.1	14	51.1	86	17.8	100	5.0	28	13.0	72	21.8	100	5.8	27	16.0	73
1971	50.8	100	10.8	21	40.0	79	58.3	100	8.0	14	50.3	86	18.0	100	5.4	30	12.5	82	20.9	100	4.3	21	16.6	79
1972	65.2	100	13.9	21	51.3	79	60.4	100	7.8	13	52.6	87	21.2	100	5.8	28	15.0	72	21.9	100	5.5	25	16.6	75
1973	65.7	100	13.5	21	50.4	79	62.2	100	7.5	12	54.7	88	19.4	100	6.1	32	13.3	68	24.5	100	4.1	17	20.4	83
1974	66.7	100	11.9	18	54.2	82	58.3	100	5.9	10	52.0	89	17.2	100	3.9	23	13.3	77	25.8	100	3.9	15	21.9	85
1975	54.1	100	8.5	16	45.6	84	61.5	100	7.5	12	54.0	88	18.7	100	3.5	18	15.1	82	31.7	100	5.6	18	26.1	82
1976	57.0	100	10.7	19	46.3	81	60.8	100	6.7	11	54.1	89	18.7	100	4.8	27	12.7	73	24.7	100	3.7	15	21.0	85
1977	66.5	100	14.5	23	51.8	77	60.0	100	6.8	11	53.1	89	18.7	100	3.5	20	15.2	71	21.4	100	3.0	14	18.4	86
1978	70.8	100	10.0	18	60.9	82	63.5	100	10.6	10	56.9	90	19.6	100	0.2	12	15.4	68	25.5	100	5.5	22	19.8	78
1979	69.0	100	14.8	22	54.2	78	65.9	100	6.6	10	59.3	90	24.1	100	9.3	40	14.8	60	22.1	100	3.9	18	18.2	82
1980[g]	65.8	100	11.2	17	54.6	83	66.8	100	5.9	9	60.9	91	20.0	100	6.0	30	14.0	70	22.0	100	3.0	14	19.0	86
1981[g]	71.0	100	15.6	22	55.4	78													23.2	100	2.6	12	18.6	88

SOURCE: International Cotton Advisory Committee

For earlier years' data, see the October 1980 and 1981 ORGANON issues, pages 1078 & 177.

a. Bales = 478 pounds, except running bales for the United States through 1971.

b. **PRODUCTION** means actual ginnings or pressings during the August-July season. In some countries, unpressed cotton and estimates of production for household consumption and for delivery to mills are included. U.S. production also includes the city crop, etc. Note that U.S. production shown in the table on page 1080 includes only the ginnings within the crop year shown.

c. **CONSUMPTION** includes raw cotton consumed in spinning mills and other factories plus estimates of household consumption.

d. **EXPORT** means the export of domestically produced cotton.

e. **CARRYOVER** includes mill stocks, port stocks and stocks in transit, etc. **U.S.A.** means the carryover of U.S. cotton in the world regardless of where located. **FOREIGN** means the carryover of foreign cotton in the world regardless of location.

f. Five year averages.

g. The 1980 & 1981 data are preliminary.

in effect covering the cotton crops of 1971 through 1973.

The Agricultural and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 continued the upland cotton program for four years, effective with the 1974-1975 marketing year.

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, as amended by the Emergency Agriculture Act of 1978, continues the upland cotton program for four years effective with the 1978-1979 marketing year.

The major provisions of this act for the 1981-1982 crop year (the final year of the program) include:

1) A loan rate at the legislative minimum of 52.46 cents a pound for SLM 1-1/16 inch cotton (micronaire 3.5 through 4.9) net weight, at average location, up from 48.00 cents a pound last season.

2) A target price of 70.87 cents a pound, up from 58.40 cents a pound last season.

3) Deficiency payments are limited to a combined total of $50,000 per person under the upland cotton, wheat and feed grain programs, unchanged from 1980. The payment rate is based on the difference between the target price and the higher of the loan rate or calendar year average farm price.

4) A national program acreage (NPA) of 14,022,000 acres (subject to revision) was set.

5) Producers who plant no more than 1980 plantings, or what was considered planted, are eligible for full deficiency payment coverage. If plantings exceed last year's level, the deficiency payments will be subject to an

U.S. COTTON ACREAGE & YIELD

SEASON BEGINNING AUG. 1	THOUSAND ACRES		YIELD[a]	PRODUCTION
	ALLOTMENT	HARVESTED	LBS	THOUS. BALES[b]
1964	16,000	14,657	517	15,145
1965	16,000	13,615	527	14,938
1966	16,000	9,552	480	9,557
1967	16,000	7,987	447	7,445
1968	16,000	10,160	516	10,920
1969	16,000	12,055	454	9,900
1970	17,000	11,155	498	10,384
1971	11,500[c]	11,471	458	10,477
1972	11,500[c]	12,984	507	13,704
1973	10,000[c]	11,970	520	12,974
1974	11,000[c]	12,567	441	11,540
1975	11,000[c]	8,700	453	8,302
1976	11,000[c]	10,914	405	10,581
1977	11,000[c]	15,282	520	14,889
1978		12,570	421	10,850
1979		12,854	547	14,629
1980		15,215	484	11,122
1981[d]		15,700	540	15,476

a. Yield per harvested acre.

b. Production for the crop year in 480 pound net weight bales, regardless of when ginned. Does not include adjustment for city crops, etc., as in the table above.

c. National base acreage allotments for price support payments.

d. October 1980 USDA estimate.

WORLD RAW COTTON PRODUCTION[a]

THOUSAND BALES & *Percent*

SEASON BEGINNING AUGUST 1ST	WORLD TOTAL	NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA										PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA & E. EUROPE					
		BRAZIL		MEXICO		U.S.A.		OTHER N.A.[b]		OTHER S.A.[c]		TOTAL		CHINA		U.S.S.R.[d]		TOTAL	
	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%
1950-1954	58,405	100	3,060	5.2	3,340	5.7	14,040	24.0	170	0.3	1,170	2.0	35,820	61.3	6,180	10.6	8,705	14.9	30,625	52.4
1955-1959	65,718	100	3,400	5.2	2,960	4.5	12,945	19.7	422	0.6	1,525	2.3	38,252	58.2	7,860	12.0	9,025	13.7	34,005	51.7
1960-1964	49,171	100	2,220	4.5	2,391	4.9	14,581	29.7	351	0.7	1,045	2.1	21,800	44.3	5,580	11.3	7,555	15.3	35,115	28.7
1965-1969	52,716	100	2,675	5.1	2,213	4.2	10,505	20.1	1,040	2.0	1,570	3.0	18,110	34.4	8,240	15.6	10,277	19.5	17,517	33.2
1970-1974	61,175	100	2,750	4.5	1,755	2.8	11,851	19.4	1,270	2.1	1,851	3.0	19,400	31.8	10,680	17.5	13,444	22.0	21,854	35.7
1975-1979	69,590	100	2,527	3.6	1,554	2.2	11,870	17.1	1,691	2.4	2,222	3.2	19,228	27.6	10,070	14.5	12,905	18.5	27,555	39.6
1970	54,412	100	2,740	5.0	1,440	2.6	10,269	18.9	805	1.5	1,594	2.9	16,855	31.0	9,200	16.9	10,980	20.2	20,100	37.0
1971	59,822	100	3,145	5.2	1,715	2.9	10,270	17.2	1,180	2.0	1,930	3.2	17,988	30.0	10,250	17.1	13,000	21.7	21,250	35.5
1972	65,200	100	3,000	4.7	1,780	2.8	13,890	21.3	1,205	1.8	1,860	2.9	21,807	33.4	9,800	15.0	11,205	17.2	21,005	32.2
1973	65,057	100	2,305	3.5	1,500	2.3	13,500	20.8	1,611	2.5	1,892	2.9	20,808	32.0	10,500	16.1	11,300	17.4	22,800	35.0
1974	64,710	100	2,440	3.8	2,250	3.5	11,525	17.8	1,650	2.6	2,457	3.8	19,982	30.9	11,900	18.4	12,455	19.2	24,355	37.6
1975	54,570	100	1,800	3.3	910	1.7	8,500	15.6	1,281	2.4	1,805	3.3	14,586	26.7	10,700	19.7	11,815	21.7	22,515	41.3
1976	57,569	100	2,510	4.4	1,045	1.8	10,650	18.5	1,962	3.4	2,302	4.0	18,469	32.1	10,880	18.9	12,125	21.1	22,125	38.4
1977	64,261	100	2,325	3.6	1,627	2.5	14,525	22.6	1,985	3.1	2,055	3.2	22,507	35.0	11,450	17.8	12,700	19.8	22,230	34.6
1978	59,794	100	2,550	4.3	1,570	2.6	10,885	18.2	1,908	3.2	2,080	3.5	18,758	31.4	10,800	18.1	12,058	20.2	22,055	36.9
1979	65,078	100	2,650	4.0	1,515	2.3	14,820	22.8	1,151	1.7	2,108	3.2	22,333	34.3	10,200	15.7	13,000	20.0	23,200	35.6
1980[e]	65,707	100	2,870	4.4	1,625	2.5	11,200	17.0	1,180	1.8	2,055	3.1	18,880	28.7	12,500	19.0	14,275	21.7	26,775	40.7
1981[e]	70,965	100	2,700	3.8	1,625	2.3	15,000	21.1	1,101	1.6	2,005	2.8	23,031	32.5	13,000	18.3	13,571	19.1	26,570	37.4

SEASON BEGINNING AUGUST 1ST	WEST EUROPE TOTAL[f]	ASIA & OCEANIA										AFRICA					
		INDIA		PAKISTAN		TURKEY		OTHER[g]		TOTAL		EGYPT		SUDAN		OTHER[h]		TOTAL	
	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%	BALES	%
1950-1954	230	0.4	3,432	5.9	1,330	2.3	692	1.2	727	1.2	6,151	10.5	1,715	2.9	587	1.0	1,110	1.9	3,210	5.4
1955-1959	547	0.8	4,012	6.2	1,581	2.4	765	1.2	1,129	1.7	7,488	11.5	1,815	2.8	902	1.4	1,502	2.3	4,219	6.4
1960-1964	848	1.7	4,709	9.7	1,665	3.4	1,118	2.3	1,644	3.4	9,136	18.7	2,045	4.1	1,011	2.0	1,424	2.9	4,480	8.9
1965-1969	778	1.5	4,850	9.2	2,208	4.2	1,787	3.4	2,005	3.8	10,970	20.8	2,205	4.2	1,040	1.8	2,100	4.1	5,345	10.1
1970-1974	800	1.3	5,410	8.8	2,895	4.6	2,470	4.0	2,565	4.0	13,145	21.5	2,208	3.7	1,050	1.7	2,585	4.2	5,907	9.6
1975-1979	805	1.4	5,700	9.4	2,536	4.2	2,291	3.8	2,581	4.0	13,008	21.5	1,956	3.2	1,605	2.7	2,425	4.0	5,024	8.3
1970	785	1.4	4,400	8.1	2,502	4.6	1,845	3.4	2,041	4.7	10,788	19.8	2,340	4.3	1,150	2.1	2,412	4.4	5,888	10.8
1971	750	1.3	5,800	9.7	3,263	5.5	2,420	4.0	2,238	3.7	13,721	23.0	2,451	4.0	1,125	1.9	2,087	3.4	6,113	10.2
1972	916	1.4	5,470	8.5	3,237	5.1	2,505	4.0	2,479	4.0	13,691	21.5	2,369	3.7	920	1.5	2,658	4.2	5,947	9.4
1973	717	1.1	5,530	8.7	3,037	4.8	2,365	3.7	2,410	3.8	13,342	21.0	2,258	3.6	1,000	1.7	2,480	3.9	5,854	9.2
1974	869	1.3	5,950	9.2	2,925	4.5	2,760	4.1	2,060	4.1	14,275	22.1	2,078	3.1	1,015	1.5	2,722	4.2	5,755	8.8
1975	813	1.5	5,450	9.8	2,570	4.6	2,215	4.1	2,250	4.1	12,378	22.8	1,702	3.2	980	1.8	2,226	4.1	4,908	9.1
1976	735	1.3	4,950	8.6	2,800	4.8	2,100	3.6	2,400	4.1	11,547	20.0	1,828	3.2	755	1.3	2,552	4.4	5,035	8.9
1977	928	1.4	5,080	8.9	2,651	4.7	2,050	3.6	2,493	4.0	12,470	21.8	1,840	3.0	915	1.4	2,501	3.9	5,150	7.9
1978	855	1.4	6,220	10.4	2,185	3.6	2,200	3.7	2,454	4.1	13,037	21.8	2,022	3.4	990	1.6	2,452	4.0	5,004	8.5
1979	984	1.5	6,300	9.5	3,470	5.3	2,200	3.3	2,545	3.8	14,515	21.7	2,230	3.4	525	0.8	2,681	4.1	5,436	8.2
1980[e]	814	1.3	6,100	9.4	3,300	5.0	2,250	3.4	2,277	3.5	13,967	21.2	2,401	3.7	455	0.7	2,510	3.8	5,411	8.2
1981[e]	804	1.1	6,500	9.2	3,600	5.1	2,250	3.2	2,262	3.2	15,012	21.2	2,580	3.6	500	0.7	2,718	3.8	5,548	7.8

SOURCE: International Cotton Advisory Committee

a. See footnote (a) on the opposite page.

b. Other North America balances are principally from El Salvador, Guatemala & Nicaragua.

c. Other South America balances are principally from Argentina, Colombia, Paraguay & Peru.

d. U.S.S.R. figures include minimal balances for Albania & Bulgaria.

e. The 1980 and 1981 data are preliminary.

f. West Europe balances are principally from Greece & Spain.

g. Other Asia & Oceania balances are chiefly from Australia, Iran, Israel & Syria.

h. Other Africa balances are principally from Angola, Chad, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire & Zimbabwe.

allocation factor that is equal to the ratio of final NPA to 1981 harvested acreage. Based on an estimated 1981-1982 harvested acreage of 13,794,000 bales, there will be no allocation factor, implying full deficiency payment coverage regardless of payment.

6) A disaster payment of one-third the target price. Combined disaster payments under all programs are limited to $100,000 per person.

7) Upland cotton producers will not have to set aside or divert acreage to qualify for program benefits. However, if wheat, corn, sorghum or barley is grown on the farm, producers must comply with set-aside requirements for these commodities to qualify for program benefits on any crop included in the normal crop acreage except sugar crops.

NEW FARM LEGISLATION

Legislation to replace the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, which will expire with the 1981-1982 crop year, has been approved by the Senate. For cotton, the following provisions have been proposed:

1) Target price per pound of cotton may not be less

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOMESTIC & FOREIGN RAW COTTON IN THE U.S. FOR THE SEASONS BEGINNING AUGUST 1ST

THOUSAND RUNNING BALES[a]

SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981[b]
SUPPLY												
BEGINNING STOCKS AUG 1	5,730	4,252	4,254	3,520	4,743	3,481	5,956	2,920	3,520	5,782	3,027	2,588
NET IMPORTS	36	22	80	48	54	58	58	5	4	8	28	26
U.S. PRODUCTION (NET WT)[c]	10,222	10,117	12,256	12,754	11,215	9,691	16,068	14,077	10,477	14,580	10,671	15,176
CITY CROP (EST.)[d]	77	93	70	78	70	73	70	70	76	76	131	70
TOTAL SUPPLY	**16,065**	**14,511**	**16,504**	**16,750**	**15,000**	**13,773**	**14,027**	**17,002**	**15,807**	**18,177**	**13,857**	**17,800**
DISTRIBUTION												
NET EXPORTS	5,761	5,219	5,991	5,740	5,746	5,247	4,509	5,210	3,856	5,772	3,611	6,744
U.S. CONSUMPTION	6,048	6,038	7,471	7,268	5,629	4,995	6,478	6,250	6,098	6,261	5,001	5,886
ADJUSTMENT ITEM[e]	5	1	16	12	14	15	19	221	77	136	g	70
ENDING STOCKS (CCC)	4,252	4,254	3,026	3,734	3,481	3,504	2,920	3,520	5,782	6,027	2,586	5,150
PRIVATE OWNER	3,961	3,977	1,751	1,829	1,937	1,668	2,304	1,097	3,145	2,495	1,054	
GOVERNMENT OWNED[f]	291	277	1,275	1,905	1,544	1,836	616	2,423	2,637	3,532	1,532[h]	
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	**16,065**	**14,511**	**16,504**	**16,750**	**15,000**	**13,773**	**14,027**	**17,002**	**15,807**	**18,177**	**13,857**	**17,800**

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Industrial Report M22Q; **USDA COTTON AND WOOL SITUATION**, and the New York Cotton Exchange Service Bureau.

For earlier years' data, see page 178 of the October 1967 **ORGANON** and page 158 of the October 1978 issue.

a. Foreign imports in equivalent 500 pound bales.

b. 1981 data estimated (except for beginning stocks).

c. Total ginnings within the crop year shown. Note that U.S. production given in the world tables on pages 164 & 165 also includes ELS cotton.

d. Very crop estimates of rebaled samples and pickings from cotton damaged by fire and weather (partially estimated).

e. The Census Bureau's difference between supply and distribution resulting from bale gage, destroyed cotton in transit, etc.

f. Loan and pooled cotton under CCC and earlier programs.

g. Included in carryover above.

h. Preliminary data, subject to revision.

U.S. CALENDAR YEAR IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON & COTTON PRODUCTS

THOUSAND RUNNING BALES

PRODUCTS	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	6 MOS 1981
IMPORTS																
RAW COTTON	100	109	95	46	57	88	73	55	61	50	90	39	5	6	17	14
COTTON YARNS	212	201	139	65	51	66	82	54	27	24	54	27	65	25	89	21
MANUFACTURED GOODS[a]	851	833	908	952	914	900	1,090	1,121	1,020	1,020	1,422	1,508	1,688	1,529	1,650	955
TOTAL	**1,163**	**1,093**	**1,082**	**1,063**	**1,002**	**1,054**	**1,347**	**1,207**	**1,093**	**1,094**	**1,572**	**1,404**	**1,764**	**1,560**	**1,706**	**990**
EXPORTS																
RAW COTTON	3,507	3,075	3,870	2,507	2,962	4,128	3,060	5,387	5,471	3,860	3,431	4,148	5,875	6,040	7,975	3,566
COTTON YARNS	34	32	9	78	52	54	47	52	47	25	25	21	42	50	64	20
MANUFACTURED GOODS[a]	381	361	383	300	383	418	508	665	781	712	816	780	699	940	1,037	409
TOTAL	**3,992**	**4,366**	**4,262**	**2,881**	**3,397**	**4,600**	**3,694**	**6,164**	**5,989**	**4,577**	**4,292**	**5,218**	**6,616**	**7,648**	**9,076**	**3,801**
IMPORT BALANCE[b]																
COTTON YARNS																
MANUFACTURED GOODS[a]	+668	+553	+595	+534	+580	+554	+667	+607	+220	+367	+715	+935	+1,020	+655	+688	+641

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau and Department of Agriculture.

Raw cotton data are actual bales. Cotton yarn and manufactured goods data are the USDA raw cotton equivalents of these imports and exports.

a. Includes thread, twine, cordage, woven & knit cloth, all types of apparel, household items and other items such as industrial belts & belting, bags, braids and narrow fabrics.

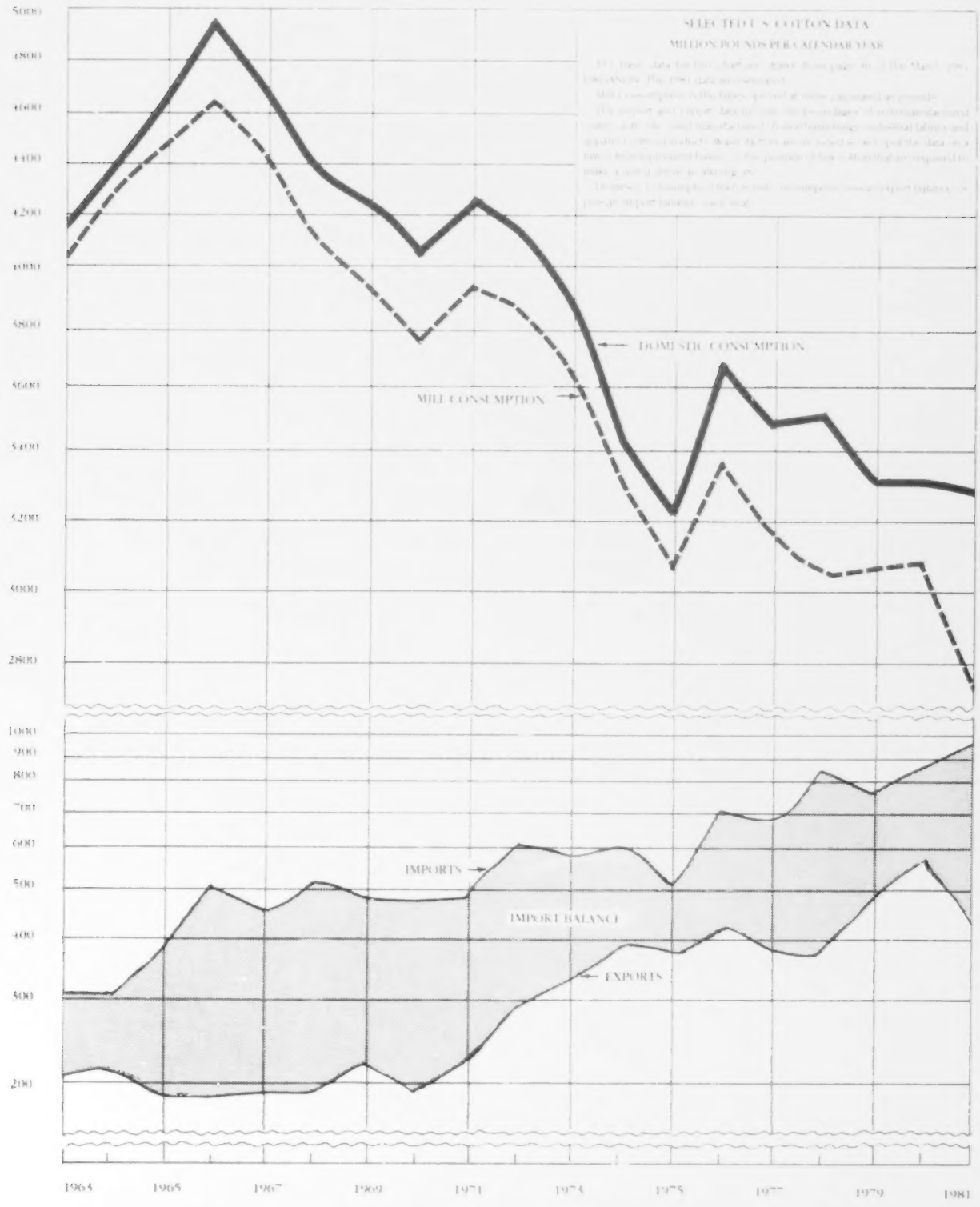
b. Import balances (+) and export balances (-).

For additional details on pounds, see page 158 of the September 1981 ORGANON issue.

than 71¢ for 1982; 76¢ for 1983; 81¢ for 1984 and 86¢ for 1985. These target prices may be adjusted upward based on changes in the two year moving average of selected production costs. Deficiency payments will be based on calendar year average price.

2) Nonrecourse loans will be available at the lower of 85% of the three year average of the previous five

(Continued on page 170)


SELECTED U.S. COTTON DATA
MILLION POUNDS PER CALENDAR YEAR
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION
MILL CONSUMPTION
IMPORTS
IMPORT BALANCE
EXPORTS
1963
1965
1967
1969
1971
1973
1975
1977
1979
1981

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION'S REALIZED LOSSES OR GAINS (+) ON TEXTILE FIBER & PRODUCT PROGRAMS OCTOBER 1933 TO DATE

THOUSAND DOLLARS

CCC FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPT 30TH	SINGLE YEARS								47 YEARS	22 YEARS	5 YEARS	5 YEARS	15 YEARS
	1974[a]	1975[a]	1976[a]	1976[b]	1977[b]	1978[b]	1979[b]	1980[b]	1934-1980[b]	1934-1955	1956-1960	1961-1965	1966-1980[b]
COTTON - UPLAND & LONG STAPLE													
INVENTORY & LOAN OPERATIONS[c]	450	+2	+91	+91	+50	947	470	229	2,436,960	+232,173	1,079,751	540,967	989,415
SET-ASIDE PAYMENTS													
DIRECT PAYMENTS[d]	718,333	130,986	119,945	120,219	95,702	85,487	216,667	103,069	6,658,978	0	0	51,215	6,607,763
ACREAGE DIVERSION[e]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805,054	0	0	0	805,054
SMALL FARMS PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
EQUALIZATION PROGRAM[f]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	850,171	0	0	497,575	352,530
EXPORT PAYMENTS													
COTTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	886,593	102	245,226	494,982	+7
COTTON PRODUCTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			61,514	66,770	0
COTTON RESEARCH & PROMOTION	5,000	2,985	1,016	2,946	0	+13	0	0	28,846	0	0	0	28,846
TOTAL COTTON ABOVE	721,763	133,897	120,870	129,074	95,652	86,421	217,077	103,298	11,515,112	+232,071	1,384,491	1,630,515	8,732,177
COTTONSEED & PRODUCTS[g]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198,023	81,100	53,747	27,030	36,146
TOTAL COTTON PROGRAMS	721,763	133,897	120,870	129,074	95,652	86,421	217,077	103,298	11,713,135	+150,971	1,438,238	1,657,545	8,768,323
WOOL PRICE SUPPORT[h]	101	14,647	41,577	41,826	6,823	28,829	36,085	30,989	1,252,213	93,428	288,314	202,682	667,789
GRAND TOTAL ABOVE	721,864	148,544	162,447	170,900	102,475	115,250	253,162	134,287	12,965,348	+57,543	1,726,552	1,860,227	9,436,112

SOURCE: *CCC Report of Financial Condition and Operations*, U.S. Department of Agriculture

a. Old fiscal year ending June 30th (12 calendar months in 1976)

b. New fiscal year ending September 30th (15 calendar months in 1976)

c. Inventory Operations means sales less the cost of sales and less storage, handling & transportation expense

d. Direct Payments means cash or in kind price support payments to farmers

e. Diversion Payments means payments to farmers for acreage diversions under the 1966-1968 Upland programs

f. The Equalization Program, which began April 11, 1964, was mainly replaced by other programs as of August 1, 1966

g. Data for 1954-1955 include cottonseed meal under the Emergency Feed Program

h. Data through 1956 include price support programs only. For 1957 forward, incentive payments are also included in the year in which they became payable

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION'S REALIZED LOSSES OR GAINS (+) AMOUNTS TO BE REIMBURSED TO THE CCC UNDER P.L. 480 & EXPORT CREDIT SALES

THOUSAND DOLLARS

CCC FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPT 30TH	SINGLE YEARS								47 YEARS	22 YEARS	5 YEARS	5 YEARS	15 YEARS
	1974[a]	1975[a]	1976[a]	1976[b]	1977[b]	1978[b]	1979[b]	1980[b]	1934-1980[b]	1934-1955	1956-1960	1961-1965	1966-1980[b]
COTTON PROGRAMS[c] - BEGAN 1933	721,763	133,897	120,870	129,074	95,652	86,421	217,077	103,298	11,515,112	+232,071	1,384,491	1,630,515	8,732,177
PUBLIC LAW 480													
FOREIGN CURRENCIES[d]	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,249,065	10,193	848,900	992,853	477,719
DOLLAR CREDIT[e]	38,157	14,769	28,894	54,533	17,726	9,891	14,260	11,503	708,151	0	0	67,987	640,164
DISASTER OR OTHER RELIEF[d]	1	+1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,389	999	14,361	3,540	489
TOTAL P.L. 480	38,169	14,768	28,894	54,533	17,726	9,891	14,260	11,503	2,967,205	11,192	863,261	974,380	1,118,372
EXPORT CREDIT SALES	63,362	97,435	244,879	324,863	98,546	229,823	248,765	52,027	1,634,562	0	0	68,000[f]	1,566,562
TOTAL COTTON PROGRAM, P.L. 480 & EXPORT CREDIT SALES COST	823,294	246,100	394,643	508,470	211,924	326,135	480,102	166,828	16,116,879	+220,879	2,247,752	2,672,895	11,417,111

SOURCE: *CCC Report*, same as above

a. Old fiscal year ending June 30th (12 calendar months in 1976)

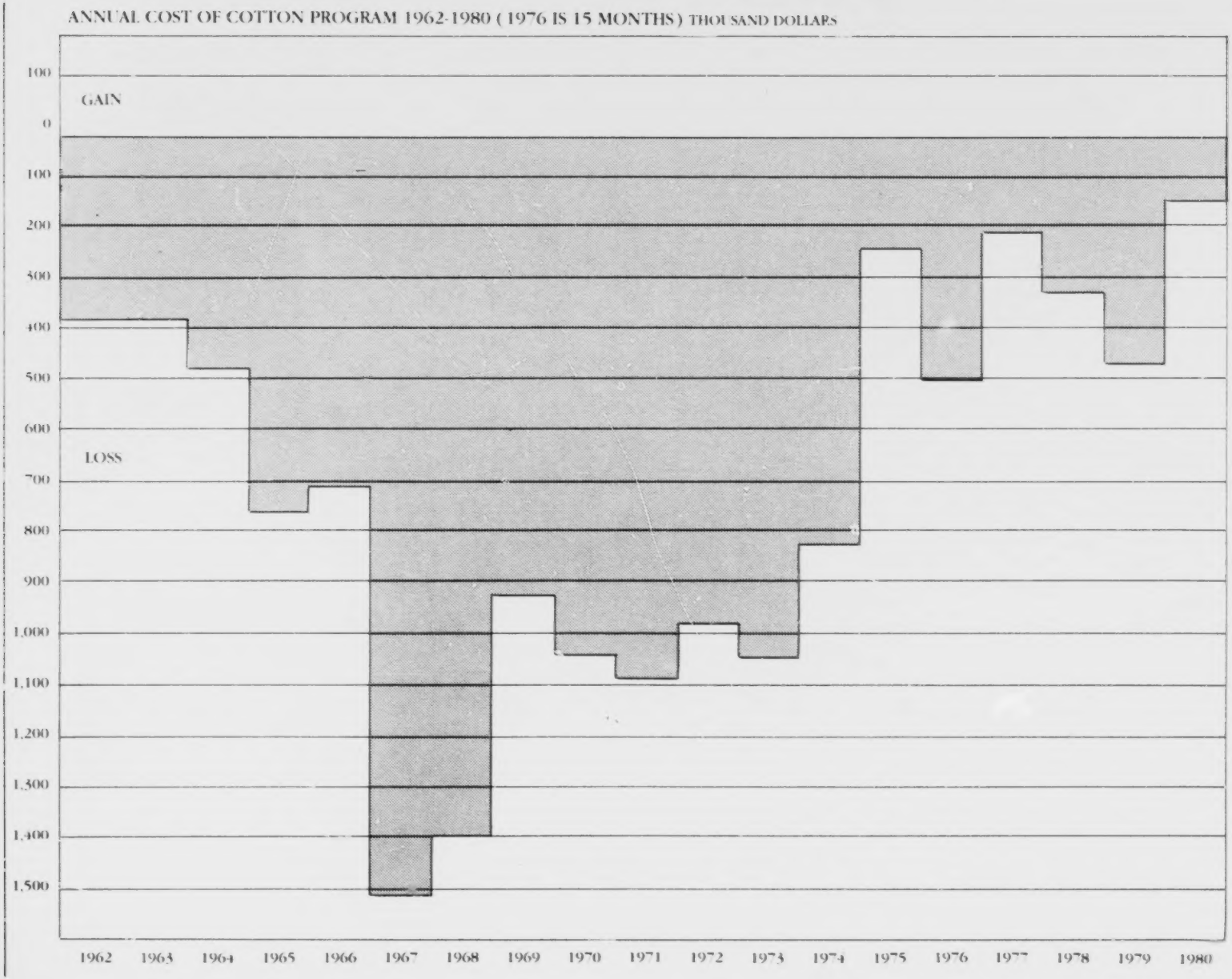
b. New fiscal year ending September 30th (15 calendar months in 1976)

c. The Cotton Programs' data are from the table above

d. Program began in 1954

e. Program began in 1961

f. Partially estimated


ANNUAL COST OF COTTON PROGRAM 1962-1980 (1976 IS 15 MONTHS) THOUSAND DOLLARS
100
GAIN
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
LOSS
700
800
900
1,000
1,100
1,200
1,300
1,400
1,500
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980

(Continued from page 166)

years' spot prices (dropping high and low years) or 90% of the adjusted Northern Europe quotations. The minimum loan rate is to be 55¢ per pound.

3) Quality differences are to be determined by assigning equal weight to loan differentials from the preceding crop and spot market differences. Also, a representative study committee is to be established to analyze and make recommendations on alternative methods of determining loan differentials.

4) Whenever the average spot price exceeds 130% of the average for the previous 36 months, a special import quota shall be established for 90 days in the amount of 21 days of domestic mill consumption.

5) The Secretary of Agriculture may limit planted acreage by applying a uniform reduction percentage whenever he determines that the supply will be excessive in the absence of a limitation. Compliance will be required as a condition for program benefits.

6) The Secretary may authorize a land diversion program and may require participation as a condition for program benefits.

7) Disaster coverage will be required where federally subsidized crop insurance is not available. Also, the Secretary may make disaster payments if he determines that farmers have suffered substantial losses on which federal crop insurance is insufficient, and that additional assistance is necessary.

8) The national program acreage (NPA) is to be the amount estimated as necessary to provide for domestic use, exports and adequate stocks. The allocation factor is equal to the NPA divided by the estimated harvested acres (maximum 100%) and is applied to the planted acreage to determine the number of acres eligible for any deficiency payments.

9) Cross-compliance is to be prohibited as a condition for program eligibility.

10) Quotas and allotments are to be suspended through the 1985-1986 crop.

OCTOBER COTTON CROP FORECAST

The Crop Reporting Board of the USDA placed the 1981-1982 cotton crop at 15,476,300 bales of 480 pounds each as of October 1st. This represents a 31,000-bale decrease from its September 1st report. Harvested acreage as of October 1st was estimated at 13,766,400 acres, down 28,000 acres from the September 1st estimate and the yield was estimated at 540 pounds per acre, unchanged from the September 1st report.

CCC OPERATIONS

The tables on page 168 show the relevant costs of U.S. Government programs in support of price and or

Index of prices of selected cotton growths and qualities, and price per pound of U.S. SM 1-1/16" c.i.f. Northern Europe

Month	1979 Index[1]	1979 U.S. SM 1-1/16"	1980 Index[1]	1980 U.S. SM 1-1/16"	1981 Index[1]	1981 U.S. SM 1-1/16"
			Cents			
January	77.00	76.00	88.72	89.85	99.51	105.38
February	76.10	75.25	97.05	98.06	95.85	102.88
March	75.27	74.30	93.54	95.19	91.73	100.25
April	73.53	72.88	90.56	95.06	88.65	99.10
May	75.21	76.45	88.40	95.30	87.52	96.38
June	76.18	77.06	84.14	85.38	87.14	94.63
July	76.83	77.36	88.87	93.50	86.10	89.85
August	77.46	77.85	96.38	102.31		
September	77.98	78.44	100.63	106.88		
October	77.98	78.44	98.69	103.80		
November	80.12	80.65	98.03	104.31		
December	82.22	82.25	99.16	106.00		
Average	77.16	77.22	93.68	97.97		

[1]Outlook A index of Liverpool Cotton Services. Average of the 5 lowest priced of 10 selected growths.

consumption of American cotton and wool since the programs began in 1933. As the fiscal year of the U.S. Government ends September 30th, 1981, data are not currently available.

U.S. & FOREIGN PRICES

The table above, reproduced from the USDA's August 1981 *Cotton & Wool Situation*, shows the trend of cotton prices in world markets. U.S. Strict Middling 1-1/16" cotton prices, c.i.f. Northern Europe, averaged 89.95 cents per pound in July (compared with 93.50 in July 1980), down from 94.63 cents per pound the previous month but 3.75 cents per pound above the Northern European index (formerly the Liverpool index) for similar qualities.

The October 29th closing prices per pound on the New York Cotton Exchange, covering Middling 1-1/16", were 65.63 cents for December 1981, 67.57 cents for March 1982, 69.15 cents for May 1982, 70.85 cents for July 1982, 74.22 cents for December 1982 and 75.10 cents for March 1983.

A HISTORY OF FARM LEGISLATION AS IT RELATES TO COTTON

Since 1933, the U.S. Government has been intimately involved with the production of cotton in this country, either through price support or adjustment legislation. The purpose of this article is to try and provide a short history of how the series of interrelated farm laws passed by Congress from 1933 to 1978 have affected cotton.

THE BEGINNINGS

Prior to the passage of the Agriculture Adjustment Act

of 1933, several attempts had been made during the 1920's to have Congress pass some form of farm relief.

The McNary-Haugen bill, before Congress from 1924 until it was vetoed a second time by President Coolidge in 1928, aimed to sell farm products for domestic consumption at a fair value and any surplus to be sold abroad at world prices.

As first introduced into Congress, the bill provided for a: 1) segregation of surplus (to be sold abroad at world prices); 2) distribution of operating costs and losses among growers by an equalization fee; 3) script device to collect equalization fees and 4) price ratio provision to determine fair prices. To determine fair prices, a board was to be established, as was a Government corporation to sell the surplus abroad.

The McKinley-Adkins bill was introduced in 1926. This bill would have provided for the payment of a bounty on the export of farm products in the form of export debentures. These debentures could then be used to pay custom duties on imports.

Under a plan introduced in 1925, a Federal agricultural marketing board was to be created. This board would then buy 90% of the amount of cotton deemed necessary for domestic consumption and sell it at cost of production plus fair profit. It was presumed that the Government had the necessary techniques and data to measure the cost of production since this had been a major area of research for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics since its organization in 1922.

The Federal Farm Board was established by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929. The Act was based on the assumption that, with Federal aid, cooperative marketing organizations could provide a solution to the problem of low farm prices. However, by June 30, 1932, the Board's efforts to stem the decline in farm prices had failed, mainly because of the worldwide nature of the Depression and the Board's inability to control production.

The groundwork for production control had been laid by the development of the voluntary domestic allotment plan. Under this plan, first proposed in 1926, an allotment was made to each producer, equivalent to his proportion of the crop sold for domestic use. The producer was to receive, in the form of debentures, the amount of the tariff less his share of necessary expenses.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1933

The Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved on May 12, 1933, aimed to restore farm purchasing power of agricultural commodities to their 1909-1914 levels. This goal became known as parity, a term first used in the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938. Parity seeks an equality of the exchange relationship between agriculture and industry, or between persons living on farms and those living in urban areas.

The 1909-1914 period was chosen as the base period because it was considered one of relatively normal relationships between farm and industrial prices.

The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to accomplish parity through a number of methods. These included the authorization to:

1) secure voluntary reduction of acreage through agreement with the producers and the use of direct payments for participation in acreage control programs.

2) regulate marketing through voluntary agreements with processors, associations of producers and other handlers of agricultural products.

3) license processors, associations of producers and other handlers of agricultural products to eliminate unfair practices or charges.

4) determine the necessity for and the rate of processing taxes.

5) use the proceeds of taxes and appropriated funds for the cost of adjustment operations, for the expansion of markets, and for the removal of agricultural surpluses.

Simultaneously, Congress declared its intent to protect the consumers' interest by readjusting farm production to a level that would not increase the percentage of the consumers' retail expenditures above that returned to farmers in the 1909-1914 base period.

In 1933, the situation confronting cotton farmers demanded immediate and drastic action. The price of cotton had fallen from 29 cents a pound in 1923 to 6½ cents a pound in 1932. Increased cotton acreage and favorable weather threatened to drive prices even lower and to increase a carryover which had already reached three times normal size. A cotton plow-up campaign was announced on June 19, 1933.

Under the first cotton contracts, offered during June 1933, growers agreed to plow under from 25% to 50% of their cotton acreage in return for rental payments in cash, or in cash plus options, based roughly on potential cotton eliminated. Under a second series of contracts, signed in early 1934, farmers agreed to limit for two years their acreage planted to cotton. During 1934, they agreed to plant between 55% and 65% of their base acreage, the average planted for cotton during 1928-1932. In return they received parity payments (on 40% of base production) as well as cash rental payments.

However, more direct and drastic action on cotton was demanded and secured before the first crop under the acreage reduction program could be marketed. The Administration provided a nonrecourse loan of 10 cents a pound on the 1933 cotton crop. The loan rate, raised to

12 cents a pound for 1934-1935 and dropped to 10 cents a pound for 1935-1936, was supplemented by price adjustment payments.

The loans were made possible by the establishment, on October 17, 1933, of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) by Executive Order 6340 of October 16. The funds for the loans by the CCC were secured from an allocation authorized by the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Fourth Deficiency Act. Department officials justified the loans as an emergency measure enabling growers to hold their cotton until the price could advance as a result of the production control program and of the administration's currency policy.

With the enactment of the Bankhead Cotton Control Act of 1934, voluntary control of cotton production was replaced by compulsory control. The controls became effective when two thirds of the producers voting in a referendum approved them.

As a supplement to the adjustment program, loans were made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Chinese Government to purchase American cotton. Loans were also made to American exporters to finance exports of cotton to the U.S.S.R.

THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT OF 1936

Overplanting, depressed prices and the Supreme Court's ruling against the production control provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act led to the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936. This act combined the objective of promoting soil conservation and profitable use of agricultural resources with that of reestablishing and maintaining farm income at fair levels. For the first time, the goal of income parity, as distinguished from price parity, was introduced into legislation.

Under a program begun on March 20, 1936, farmers were offered soil conserving payments for shifting acreage from soil depleting crops to soil conserving crops. Soil building payments for carrying out approved soil building practices on cropland or pasture and for planting soil building crops on cropland were also offered.

The supply and price situation was particularly serious for cotton. Prices had fallen sharply; a large crop and a 17- to 18-million-bale world carryover were forecast. Congress responded on August 24, 1937, by making $130 million available for cotton price adjustment payments to producers agreeing to abide by the 1938 program. The program provided for payments of the difference between 12 cents a pound and the average price on the day of sale, but not to exceed 3 cents a pound. Because of limited funds, payments were made on 65% of each producer's 1937 base.

THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 combined the conservation program of the 1936 legislation with new features designed to meet drought emergencies as well as price and income crises resulting from surpluses. This bill used the term "parity" for the first time in legislation.

The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 was reenacted with some modifications as a major portion of the new legislation. In this act, Congress enacted the first comprehensive legislation dealing with price support. Marketing control was substituted for direct production control, and authority was based on the Congressional power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce.

The legislation's new features included mandatory nonrecourse loans for cooperating producers of cotton under certain supply and price conditions (if marketing quotas had not been rejected). Marketing quotas were to be proclaimed for cotton when supplies reached certain levels. A growers' referendum would be held to determine if the marketing quota should go into effect. Parity payments for cotton would go into effect, if the funds were appropriated. These payments were to supplement and not replace other payments.

The new provision of the legislation was the ever-normal granary plan of balanced abundance made possible by the nonrecourse loans on cotton. These loans were to serve the dual purpose of placing a plank under farm prices when threatened by a sharp decline, and of financing farmers' holdings of supplies until they were needed. Systematic storage was to serve as the basis of an ever-normal granary plan to protect both farmers and consumers.

This feature of the new legislation was closely linked in concept with the all-risk crop insurance program enacted as a separate title of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The crop insurance program was limited to wheat for 1938, but was extended to cotton in 1942. The objective of the crop insurance program was to protect wheat producers from the hazards of crop failures from unavoidable causes, such as drought, flooding, etc.

On cotton loans, the Secretary of Agriculture had the discretion to set the rate between 52% and 75% of parity. A loan program was mandatory if prices fell below 52% of parity at the end of the crop year, or if production was in excess of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports. The cotton loan rate for 1938 was 8.3 cents a pound, 52% of parity.

Success in controlling acreage was most marked in

the case of cotton where marketing quotas were in effect every year until July 1943. This decline in acreage was not accompanied by a comparable decline in production, since the yield per harvested acre increased.

WARTIME MEASURES

The large stock of cotton which had resulted from the CCC takeover of defaulted price support loans became a military reserve of crucial importance after the United States entered World War II. Concern over the need to reduce the buildup of Government stocks changed during the war and postwar period to concern about attainment of production to meet war and postwar needs.

To ensure that farmers shared in the profits defense contracts were bringing to the U.S. economy, the loan rate on the 1941 cotton crop was raised to 85% of parity. An amendment to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 raised the loan rate on cotton to not less than 90% of parity.

The Stabilization Extension Act of 1944 raised the price support rate for cotton to 92½% of parity. The Surplus Property Act of 1944 further raised the price support rate for cotton to 95% of parity with respect to crops harvested after December 31, 1943, and those planted in 1944. The CCC purchased cotton at the rate of 100% of parity during 1944 and 1945.

THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1948

The Agricultural Act of 1948 continued mandatory price support of cotton at 90% of parity for the 1949 crop. Without passage of this act, price support levels would have reverted to the 52% to 75% of parity mandated by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

The parity formula was revised to make parity prices dependent upon the relationship of farm and nonfarm prices during the most recent 10 year period. This revision was made to adjust for changes in productivity and other factors which had occurred since the base period 1909-1914. The act authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to require compliance with production goals and marketing regulations as a condition of eligibility for price support.

THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

The Agricultural Act of 1949 set the support price for cotton at 90% of parity for 1950 and between 80% and 90% of parity for 1951 if producers had not disapproved marketing quotas, or if acreage allotments or marketing quotas were in effect. For 1952 and succeeding crop years, cooperating producers were to receive support prices at levels varying from 75% to 90% of parity, depending upon supply.

The 1949 Act amended the modernized parity formula of the 1948 Act to add wages paid hired farm labor to the parity index, and to include wartime payments made to producers in the prices of commodities and in index of prices received. For cotton, the effective parity price through 1954 was to be either the old or the modernized version, whichever was higher.

Due to the Korean War, neither acreage allotments nor marketing quotas were in effect for the 1951 and 1952 crops of cotton.

THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1956

The Agricultural Act of 1956 established the Soil Bank, a large scale effort to bring about adjustments between supply and demand for agricultural products by taking farmland out of production. The program was divided into two parts: an acreage reserve and a conservation reserve. The objective of the acreage reserve was to reduce the amount of land planted to cotton below established allotments.

All farmers were eligible to participate in the conservation reserve by designating certain cropland for the reserve and putting it to conservation uses.

THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1958

Under the provisions of this act, innovations in the cotton support program were made. For the 1959 and 1960 crop years, each cotton farmer was to choose between:

1) a regular acreage allotment with price support, or

2) an increase of up to 40% in allotment with price support 15 points lower than the percentage of parity set under option 1.

After the 1960 crop year, cotton was to be under regular allotments, supported between 70% and 90% of parity in 1961 and between 65% and 90% after 1961.

THE COTTON-WHEAT ACT OF 1964

Under the Cotton Wheat Act of 1964, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to make subsidy payments to domestic handlers or textile mills in order to bring the price of cotton consumed in the United States down to the export price.

Each cotton farm was to have a regular and a domestic cotton allotment for 1964 and 1965. A farmer complying with his regular allotment was to have his crop supported at 30 cents a pound (about 73.6% of parity). A farmer planting only his domestic allotment would receive a support price of up to 15% higher. For 1964 this amounted to 33.4 cents a pound.

THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1965

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 based the sup-

port level of cotton on a one price system. Under this system the market price of cotton was supported at 90% of the estimated world price levels, thus making payments to mills and export subsidies unnecessary. Cotton farmers' incomes were maintained through payments based on the extent of their participation in the allotment program, with special provisions for protecting the income of farmers with small cotton acreages. Participation was voluntary, although price support eligibility generally depended on participation, with a minimum reduction of 12½% from effective farm allotments required for participation on all but small farms.

THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1970

To qualify for price support under this act, the farmer was required to keep a specific percentage of his crop land out of production, with acreage set aside for conservation practices. The farmer could then grow whatever he wished on his remaining land. Payment units were established at an annual ceiling of $55,000 for producers of upland cotton, excluding commodity loans and purchases.

Cotton planters were required to set aside an amount, not to exceed 28% of the cotton allotment, to qualify for the price support program. The payment was to be equal to the difference between 65% of parity or 35 cents per pound, whichever was higher, and the average market price for the first five months of the marketing year, but not to fall lower than 15 cents a pound. Payments per pound for small farms were 30% higher than for other farms. Loans were to be available at 90% of the average world price of cotton for the previous two years.

For producers in the upland cotton program, cotton or an eligible substitute crop had to be planted, or there would be a 20% reduction in allotment the following year. Failure to plant the allotment or substitute crop for three years would result in loss of the allotment.

THE AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1973

The Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 emphasized maintaining or increasing production in marked contrast to earlier programs' stress on curtailing production of upland cotton.

A new concept of target prices was introduced, to be used only when market prices fell below target levels. Payments would be made to farmers at rates equal to the amount by which market prices fell below target prices. However, payment rates could not exceed the difference between target prices and price support loans. Target prices for the 1974 and 1975 crop years were set at 38 cents per pound for upland cotton.

Target prices for the 1976 and 1977 crop years would be the 1975 target price adjusted by an index of production costs. Productivity was to be measured by comparing the most recent national 3-year average for cotton with the 3-year average ending with the preceding year.

The parity concept was not used for establishing loan rate levels for upland cotton. Instead, the level reflected 90% of the average price of American cotton in world markets for the preceding 3 year period.

Disaster payments were authorized if eligible producers were prevented from planting any portion of their allotment because of drought, flood, natural disaster, or other conditions beyond their control. These payments were to be available when natural disaster prevented a farmer from harvesting two thirds of his normal production of cotton.

U.S. MILL CONSUMPTION

The table on page 175 shows the estimated U.S. mill consumption for cotton, wool and man made fibers. The man made fiber figure differs from that shown on page 36 of the March 1981 *Organon* in that glass fiber is excluded from this table.

For the first eight months of 1981, mill consumption of man-made fibers increased 5½% to 5,389 million pounds, whereas mill consumption of cotton decreased 10% to 1,833 million pounds. Thus man-made fibers represent some 74% of mill consumption (versus 71% for the corresponding 1980 period) and cotton usage is 25% of the total (down from 28% for the same 1980 period). Wool usage is unchanged at 1% of the total.

If this trend for cotton continues, then the estimated 1981 mill consumption is projected at some 2.8 billion pounds, the first time in recent history that mill consumption of cotton will have fallen below the 3 billion pound level. However, because of increased imports of cotton manufactures and semimanufactures, domestic consumption (mill consumption plus net imports of manufactures and semimanufactures) of cotton for 1981 is estimated to be unchanged from the 3.3 billion pounds consumed in 1980. See chart on page 167.

The charts on page 176 detail U.S. consumption as divided between cotton, wool and man made fibers (including textile glass fiber) for recent periods.

EXPORTS TO EAST EUROPE & CHINA

The upper section of the page 177 table details the 1978-1980 exports of man-made fibers by the named 15 Western countries plus Japan to Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China. 1980 exports amounted to 1,370.3 million pounds, an increase of 58% over the 1979 total of 865.8 million pounds. It will be noted that in 1980 the U.S.A. surpassed Japan (historically the largest exporter) as the largest exporter of man-made

ESTIMATED U.S. MILL CONSUMPTION

MILLION POUNDS

ITEM	1981												YEAR TO DATE	
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1981	1980
RAYON+ACETATE YARN	22	21	23	27	29	27	27	22					201	225
RAYON+ACETATE STAPLE	38	37	37	38	41	35	38	37					298	277
TOTAL RAYON+ACETATE	**60**	**58**	**60**	**65**	**70**	**62**	**65**	**59**					**499**	**502**
NON-CELLULOSIC YARN	293	296	318	336	308	303	286	290					2155	2280
NON-CELLULOSIC STAPLE	298	302	311	328	321	313	280	298					2455	2532
TOTAL NON-CELLULOSIC	**590**	**598**	**629**	**664**	**627**	**616**	**572**	**594**					**4890**	**4611**
TOTAL MAN MADE FIBERS[a]	**650**	**656**	**689**	**729**	**697**	**678**	**637**	**653**					**5389**	**5113**
COTTON	217	245	247	238	221	236	193	230					1855	2038
WOOL	12	13	16	11	12	14	10	13					104	89
TOTAL FIBER	**879**	**914**	**952**	**981**	**930**	**928**	**840**	**902**					**7326**	**7240**
% OF MILL CONSUMPTION														
MAN MADE FIBERS	74	72	72	74	75	73	76	72					74	71
COTTON	25	27	26	24	24	25	23	26					25	28
WOOL	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2					1	1

a. Excludes textile glass fiber and acetate cigarette tow.

fibers to the Communist countries. Following these two countries in order of export volume were West Germany and Italy.

The lower section of the table shows the destination of these exports. The principal recipient in 1980 was the People's Republic of China with 834.1 million pounds (or 61% of the total), followed by the U.S.S.R., Poland and Yugoslavia.

EXPORTS TO NONPRODUCING COUNTRIES

Exports by the aforementioned 15 Western countries and Japan to countries which do not produce man-made fibers are shown in the page 178 table. In this table only the aggregate exports to nonproducing countries which imported a total of 200,000 pounds or more of man-made fiber (excluding textile glass fiber) are itemized. Countries which imported lesser amounts are grouped under Other for each region. The data cannot be regarded as all-inclusive or statistically exact; rather, they indicate the relative importance of the listed countries as importers of man-made fiber.

Although North Korea reportedly produces man-made fibers, no official data are available. Rather, North Korea is considered a "nonproducer" and is included in this table, as are Guatemala and Kenya, which have recently started to produce man-made fibers.

Countries which produce only olefin fiber, i.e., Denmark, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, are also included in this tabulation.

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS

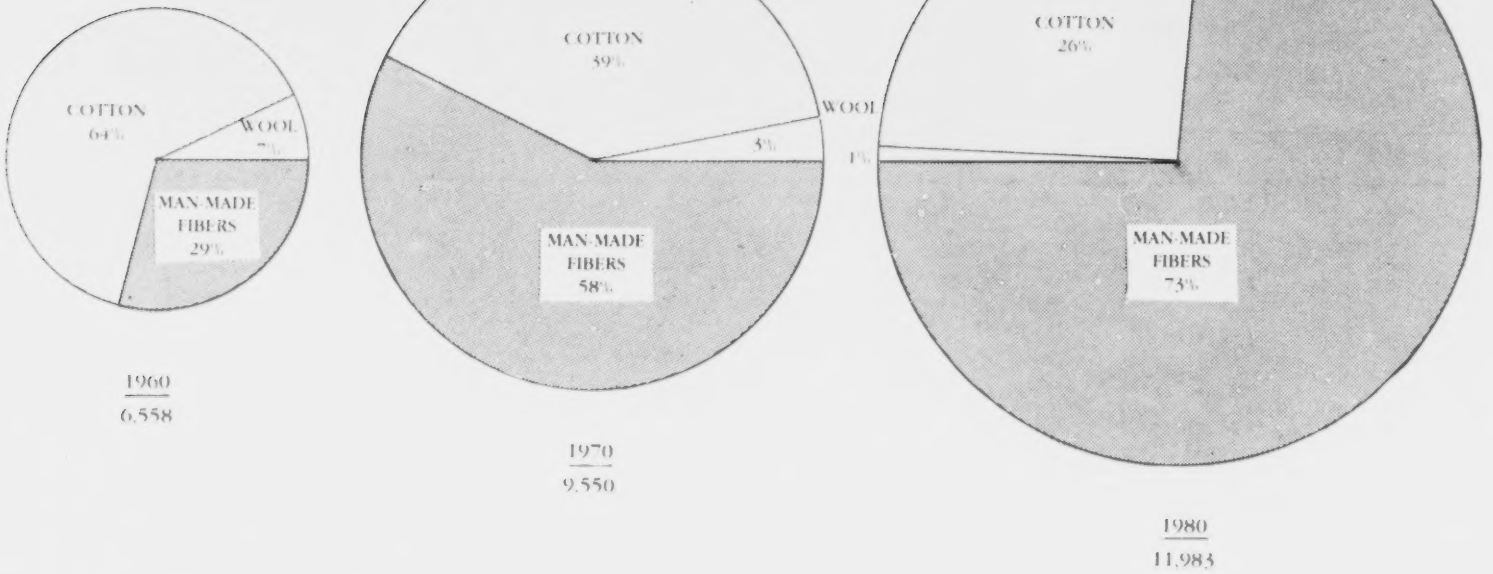
In the table following is presented a rough summary of the distribution of the exports of the aforementioned 15 Western countries and Japan during 1980. For example, these 16 countries had a net export balance of 3,357.0 million pounds. These exports outside the 16 thus went to Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China (line 2), to other producing countries (line 4) and to countries which do not produce man-made fibers (line 3).

Line 4 is derived by subtracting the exports of lines 2 and 3 from the net exports shown in line 1. Line 5 shows the total imports of other producing countries (excluding Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China). Line 6 shows the difference between lines 4 and 5. These poundages may include: a) imports from Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China, b) imports from other producing countries outside the 16 and c) imports of textured and spun yarn from "nonproducing" countries. Line 1, taken from page 123 of the July *Organon*, is strictly the 16 countries' total exports less their imports and does not take into account trading among the 16 countries.

	MILLION POUNDS 1980
1. NET EXPORTS OF THE 16	3,357.0
EXPORTS FROM THE 16 TO -	
2. EASTERN EUROPE & CHINA	1,570.5
3. NONPRODUCING COUNTRIES	598.5
4. OTHER[a] (1-2-3)	1,388.2
5. NET IMPORTS OF OTHER[a]	1,395.5
6. OTHER[a] IMPORT DIFFERENCE (5-4)	+7.3

a. Free World producing countries other than the 16.
1 & 5. From page 123 of the July Organon.
2. From page 177 herewith.
3. From page 178 herewith.

U.S. MILL CONSUMPTION – MILLION POUNDS & *Percent*



SELECTED EXPORTS OF MAN-MADE FIBER TO EASTERN EUROPE & PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

MILLION POUNDS

COUNTRY	RAYON+ACETATE						NON-CELLULOSIC						TOTAL		
	YARN[a]			STAPLE[b]			YARN[a]			STAPLE[b]					
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
EXPORTED BY															
AUSTRIA	5.6	5.0	1.8	25.6	30.2	34.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	8.0	67.8	85.7	90.0
BELGIUM-LUX.	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.9	5.0	7.0
FINLAND	3.4	0.8	0.0	4.7	2.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.1	3.6	4.5
FRANCE	5.8	2.2	1.0	9.7	2.4	0.8	14.0	8.1	5.8	0.5	6.8	10.9	28.0	19.5	25.1
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	14.0	11.7	17.0	4.9	3.8	4.1	100.1	74.0	82.0	10.5	45.7	111.4	167.5	105.2	225.8
IRELAND	c	c	0	c	c	0	c	c	0	c	c	0.4	c	c	1.2
ITALY	7.8	5.0	4.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	76.5	21.5	80.4	120.0	46.2	136.5
JAPAN	93.5	65.5	69.0	12.7	14.3	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	132.0	96.5	199.5	284.4	189.4	356.1
NETHERLANDS	0.1	0	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	7.5	10.9	0.1	9.8	51.4	2.4
NORWAY	0	0.2	0	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0	0	0.3	6.0	6.5	10.1
SPAIN	0	0.2	0	3.8	5.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.1		2.2	25.9	12.8	11.0	30.0
SWEDEN	0	0	0	1.8	1.1	0.1	2.0	2.4	0.8		0		16.8	11.5	11.0
SWITZERLAND	1.1	0.5	0	0	0	0.0	5.1	7.3	5.2	1.1	1.0	2.5	10.6	8.0	8.5
UNITED KINGDOM	21.5	20.0	7.8	9.7	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.7	7.5	0.7	14.0	158.5	27.3
USA	1.2	5.8	1.7		0.8	1.1	1.8	9.1	31.7	130.0	142.0	321.4	133.0	185.2	418.8
TOTAL	**94.7**	**87.6**	**82.4**	**150.9**	**200.1**	**224.2**	**171.8**	**173.9**	**295.0**	**592.2**	**404.2**	**768.7**	**1009.6**	**865.8**	**1370.3**
IMPORTED BY															
BULGARIA	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.6	2.6	3.1	0.5	5.8	2.8	2.6	7.0	0.9	11.5	14.2	7.8
CHINA, PEO.	26.5	21.0	24.8	60.2	78.0	104.9	48.0	69.7	136.7	470.7	228.9	360.0	505.4	376.5	854.1
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	2.8	1.5	2.8	2.9	4.4	10.4	6.7	8.7	21.7	14.9	18.4
GERMAN DEM. REP.	4.2	4.4	4.5	11.0	7.0	8.5	8.0	8.1	10.5	12.6	4.9	17.6	35.3	24.4	40.7
HUNGARY	10.5	10.0	12.8	11.0	6.2	6.5	20.0	14.0	16.0	27.1	26.8	25.8	75.8	65.6	76.6
POLAND	5.4	5.1	5.5	26.8	51.1	21.1	26.1	29.6	21.2	67.9	55.8	41.8	124.2	99.6	87.6
ROMANIA	7.6	6.2	5.8	34.1	52.1	14.5	6.0	5.8	5.2	1.2	1.0	1.8	48.9	64.1	26.8
USSR	30.5	31.9	30.5	0.5	11.4	30.9	25.7	53.9	64.2	50.5	50.2	65.9	111.0	125.4	218.5
YUGOSLAVIA	3.5	2.5	1.7	3.6	8.2	5.2	30.5	29.5	54.2	36.9	42.9	41.2	74.5	83.1	80.5
TOTAL	**94.7**	**87.6**	**82.4**	**150.9**	**200.1**	**224.2**	**171.8**	**173.9**	**295.0**	**592.2**	**404.2**	**768.7**	**1009.6**	**865.8**	**1370.3**

a. Yarn means filament yarn, monofilaments, tire cord & tire cord fabric. b. Staple includes tow, tops and spun yarn. c. No data from Ireland were included prior to 1980.

SEPTEMBER ORGANON CORRECTIONS

Under the polyester listing for Fiber Industries Inc., on page 148 of the September issue, Fayetteville, NC (the former Monsanto facility) should be added.

The plant location table, shown on page 179, has been corrected in the olefin plant count. Also, the Fayetteville polyester plant has been included. This table supercedes the table on page 152 of the September *Organon*.

BOOK REVIEW

CIRFS 1981 YEARBOOK

International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee (CIRFS), 29 rue de Courcelles, Paris 75 008, France. 156 pages. 1981

CIRFS has recently published the 1981 edition of its statistical yearbook. This trilingual booklet (English, French & German) presents statistical data on textile fiber production, consumption and foreign trade, with particular emphasis on the man-made fibers.

Annual production data are shown by country and by cellulosic or non-cellulosic yarn or staple; those data concerning consumption are given by the main utilizing sectors. The section on consumption by secondary trade or end use covers all the major apparel, home furnishings and industrial uses. Also included is the EEC consumption (by generic fiber) in carpets & rugs and nonwovens, both by fiber and end use.

Imports and exports of yarn, staple, spun yarn and fabrics made of the cellulosic and non-cellulosic fibers in several countries, and in world areas, are found in the chapter dealing with foreign trade in man made fibers. This expanded section shows the by-country detail of exports from, and imports to, West Europe, Japan and

(Continued on page 179)

EXPORTS OF MAN-MADE FIBERS TO CERTAIN NONPRODUCING COUNTRIES[a]

MILLION POUNDS

AREA & COUNTRY	RAYON+ACETATE YARN[b] 1979	RAYON+ACETATE YARN[b] 1980	RAYON+ACETATE STAPLE[b] 1979	RAYON+ACETATE STAPLE[b] 1980	NON-CELLULOSIC YARN[b] 1979	NON-CELLULOSIC YARN[b] 1980	NON-CELLULOSIC STAPLE[b] 1979	NON-CELLULOSIC STAPLE[b] 1980
EUROPE								
ALBANIA	0.2	0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.4
DENMARK[c]	0.6	0.5	4.8	6.8	52.7	40.2	57.2	57.9
FAROE ISLANDS	0	0	0	0		0.2		
ICELAND	0		0			0.2		0.2
OTHER[d]	0	0						0.1
TOTAL EUROPE	**0.8**	**0.5**	**4.6**	**6.4**	**52.8**	**40.7**	**57.2**	**58.6**
AMERICAS								
BOLIVIA			0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	5.1	5.2
DOMINICA & ST. LUCIA		0.2	0.1	0.4	4.5	4.5	0.5	1.5
EL SALVADOR	0.8	0.5	2.5	2.2	8.7	5.5	10.2	9.9
GUATEMALA	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.8	6.0	8.4	0.5	12.6
GUYANA-SURINAME		0	0.2	0.2		0.5		0.1
HAITI	0	0	0.2		2.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
HONDURAS	0		0.3	0.9	4.0	1.7	0.7	0.2
JAMAICA	0.1		0.2	0.1	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1
NICARAGUA			0.4	0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0
PANAMA	0	0	0		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
PARAGUAY		0	0.2	0			0.1	0.1
TRIN. & TOBAGO	0.1	0.1	0.2		0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2
OTHER[e]						0.2	0.4	0.1
TOTAL AMERICAS	**2.0**	**1.2**	**6.1**	**4.6**	**24.2**	**20.9**	**25.7**	**30.6**
ASIA & OCEANIA								
AFGHANISTAN	0.4	0.6	5.1	1.1	0.7	2.2	0.1	0.1
BAHRAIN			0	0.4				
BURMA			0.5	1.2	0.1	0.2	1.4	2.7
CYPRUS			0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5
HONG KONG	3.9	2.9	3.9	10.2	7.1	7.6	79.0	59.9
JORDAN	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.8
KOREA, NORTH[f]	1.0		8.7	0.1	0.9	0.9	22.6	8.5
KUWAIT	0			0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
LEBANON	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	5.1	4.1	2.6	8.5
MACAU	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.7
SAUDI ARABIA	0.5	0.1		0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
SINGAPORE	0.7	0.6	3.7	5.5	4.9	5.2	175.5	180.1
SRI LANKA	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.4
SYRIA	3.5	1.1	0.7	1.2	10.4	16.8	5.8	7.7
U.A.E. (ABU DHABI, DUBAI)		0.2		0.9		0.1		0.7
VIETNAM	1.5	5.0	0.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.6	4.9
OTHER[g]				0.1	0.1			0.2
TOTAL A & O	**11.5**	**9.2**	**23.4**	**24.1**	**37.9**	**40.1**	**136.5**	**104.4**
AFRICA								
ALGERIA	5.1	5.2	20.8	12.8	24.2	55.1	70.2	52.1
ANGOLA	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5
BOTSWANA	0	0	0	0	0.5	2.0	3.1	
CAMEROON	0.1		3.9	1.6	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0
CANARY ISLANDS		0.1	0.1	1.5			0.1	0.8
CHAD	0	0	0	0	0.2		0	0
ETHIOPIA					1.7	1.0	2.5	2.5
GHANA	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.0	0.3	1.4
IVORY COAST	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.6	2.0
KENYA & UGANDA	0.1	0.2	4.0	4.5	0.6	5.4	0.7	0.2
LIBYA	1.1			0.2	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.0
MADAGASCAR			0.1	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	5.0
MALAGASY	0	0	0	0	0.5	0		0
MALAWI	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2		0
MAURITIUS		0	0.5	0.1	0.6		5.8	4.0
MOROCCO	5.7	5.2	21.5	21.8	22.1	26.8	38.9	40.5
MOZAMBIQUE		0	0.1			0.7	0.1	0.2
NIGER	0	0		0	0	0.2	0	0.1
SENEGAL	0.1		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6
SIERRA LEONE			0.2	0.1				
SOMALIA	0	0	0.0	0				0
SUDAN	0.1	0.1	0.2			0.1	0.4	0.1
SWAZILAND	0	0	0	0		0.1		0.1
TANZANIA	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.5	3.2	3.9	0.7	2.2
TUNISIA	1.2	1.4	5.1	4.7	6.8	10.2	11.4	15.0
UPPER VOLTA			0	0.2	0		0.1	
ZAIRE	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.1
ZAMBIA	0.1		0.9	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.5
ZIMBABWE	0			0.4		0.5	0	
OTHER[h]					0.1			0.2
TOTAL AFRICA	**14.1**	**8.6**	**58.4**	**56.7**	**72.3**	**91.0**	**94.5**	**120.9**
GRAND TOTAL	**28.4**	**19.5**	**92.5**	**91.8**	**187.2**	**192.7**	**293.9**	**294.5**

a. See the upper section of the page 177 table for a listing of the 16 exporting countries. Also see text page 175 regarding the concept and meaning of this table.

b. Yarn means filament yarn, monofilaments, tire cord & tire cord fabric. Staple includes spun yarn.

c. The Danish data are net imports from the 16 countries.

d. Andorra, Gibraltar and Vatican City.

e. Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Cayman Is., French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Netherland Antilles, St. Pierre & Miquelon, U.S. Virgin Is. and West Indies.

f. See text page 175 regarding this country.

g. Fiji, French Polynesia, Macao, Muscat & Oman, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Samoa and North & South Yemen.

h. Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Ceuta & Melilla, Comoros, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Reunion, Rwanda and Togo.

the U.S.A. and was used in preparing the tables on pages 177 and 178 herewith.

MAN-MADE FIBER PRODUCERS' HANDBOOK SERVICE

The Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., is offering its Man Made Fiber Producers' Handbook service to subscribers for an annual fee of $1,250, payable in four quarterly installments.

The service consists of loose leaf pages of U.S. man made fiber data collected directly from U.S. producers. These data serve as the base from which the U.S. man made fiber data published in the *Organon* are derived.

The pages are 8½" x 11", three hole punched, ready for insertion in a binder which is provided. The pages are updated monthly, quarterly, semiannually and/or annually.

Monthly data are issued about the 20th of each month, covering production, domestic shipments, exports and ending stock for acetate yarn, rayon staple and the major non cellulosic fibers (acrylic, nylon, olefin and polyester). Nylon yarn shipments are broken down between industrial, carpet and textile types, and textile types are further divided as feed or producer textured. Polyester yarn shipments are divided between industrial and textile types, with the latter further divided into seven denier classes and also between feed and producer textured. Deliveries of acrylic+modacrylic, nylon and polyester staple+tow are divided between carpet and other types as well as by denier classes.

Quarterly data are issued from six to eight weeks following the end of each quarter for acetate yarn, rayon staple, the major non cellulosic fibers and textile glass fiber. These data also cover production, shipments and stock, with shipments divided into the primary and secondary trades or end uses within the broad areas of apparel, home furnishings and industrial uses. The three sectors are also divided between woven, knit and other. Waste shipments are also handled on a quarterly basis.

Current and projected producing capacity for all types of man-made fibers are covered semiannually.

The annual pages summarize the aforementioned monthly and quarterly series, while also including data on rayon yarn, acetate staple and the smaller volume non cellulosic fibers, such as saran, spandex and vinyon. The annual pages on secondary trade or end use go into considerably more detail than the quarterlies and include a page on shipments of man made fiber waste by end use.

The service fee of $1,250 includes the new Handbook and the latest bound Base Book, 1971-1975. Limited quantities of earlier Base Books are available for an additional fee.

For further information on this service, write Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., 101 Eisenhower Parkway, Roseland, NJ 07068 or telephone (201) 228-1107.

LOCATION OF U.S. MAN-MADE FIBER PRODUCT-PRODUCING PLANTS

STATES & AREA	RAYON & ACETATE	NON-CELLULOSIC						TEXTILE GLASS	GRAND TOTAL
		ACRYL	NYLON	OLEFIN	POLYESTER	OTHER	TOTAL		
NEW ENGLAND									
CONNECTICUT									
MAINE									
MASSACHUSETTS									
RHODE ISLAND									
VERMONT									
TOTAL N.E.			1	6	1	1	9	1	10
MID-ATLANTIC									
DELAWARE									
MARYLAND									
NEW JERSEY									
NEW YORK									
PENNSYLVANIA									
TOTAL MID ATL.	2		4	10	4	3	21	1	24
PIEDMONT									
N. CAROLINA									
S. CAROLINA									
VIRGINIA									
WEST VIRGINIA									
TOTAL PIEDMONT	3	5	19	19	22	4	67	4	74
SOUTH									
ALABAMA									
FLORIDA									
GEORGIA									
LOUISIANA									
MISSISSIPPI									
TENNESSEE									
TEXAS									
TOTAL SOUTH	4	5	6	26	6		41	6	51
MID WEST & WEST									
CALIFORNIA									
IOWA									
KANSAS									
MICHIGAN									
MINNESOTA									
MISSOURI									
OHIO									
WASHINGTON									
WISCONSIN									
TOTAL WEST			1	11			12	4	16
TOTAL # OF PLANTS	9	6	31	72	33	8	150	16	175
TOTAL # OF STATES	6	5	12	27	11	6	30	9	30

Acetate includes triacetate. Acryl means acrylic & modacrylic. Nylon includes aramid.
Other non-cellulosic includes 1 elastomeric, 1 thermoplastic, 3 polycarbonate, 1 saran, 5 spandex and 1 vinyon.

SANS STATISTICS

So you thought polyester was a man made fiber? Think again! The following article appeared in the July 27th, 1981, issue of *Chemical & Engineering News* showing that nature was producing polyester long before it was a glint in man's eye. Thus polyester is ***truly*** a natural fiber.

"WILD BEE FOUND TO MAKE BROOD SAC OF POLYESTER

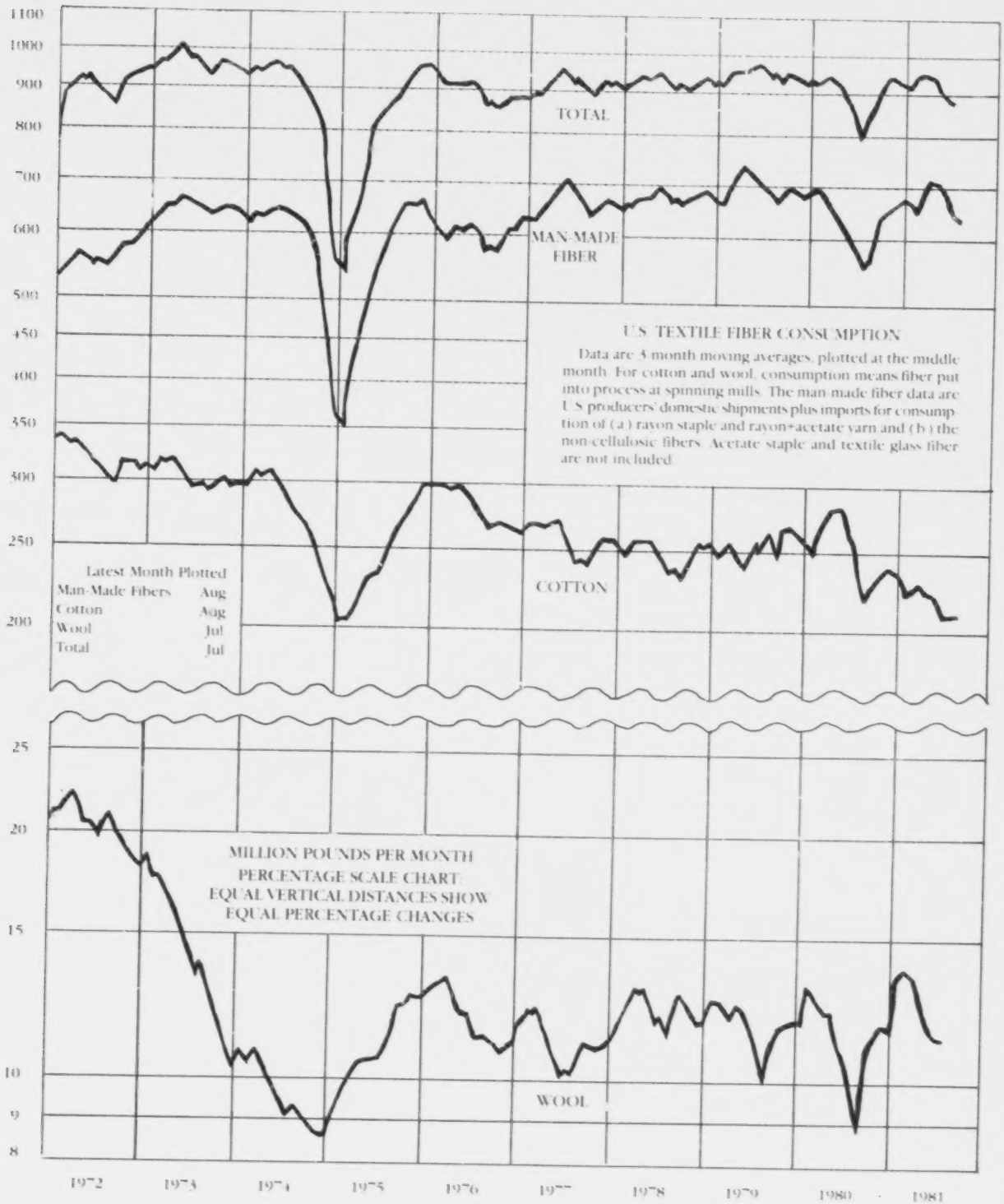
Entomologist Suzanne Batra at the Department of Agriculture has found that the female of a species of wild bee (genus Colletes) secretes a polyester from which she constructs a brood sac for holding larvae, plus pollen and nectar. The brood sac is about the size of a thimble and resembles a plastic sandwich bag. Other species of Colletes make brood sacs of silk, but hers is the first found to secrete polyester, according to Batra, who toils at USDA's facilities at Beltsville, Md.

The source of the polyester is the Dufour's gland, which occupies most of the bee's abdomen. The female forms the brood sac by spreading the clear secretion from the gland with her tongue and legs. How the Dufour's gland makes the polyester is not fully understood, nor are all the functions of the gland known.

Batra believes that bees that produce silken brood sacs probably are lowest on the evolutionary ladder. Next come the polyester producers and then honeybees. Batra's wild bees pollinate plants, but make no honey.

In August 1980 in Australia, Batra studied the evolutionary chain of wild bees of the family Colletidae. They are believed to be the first offshoot of the primitive Australian wasps. The USDA entomologist believes there may be intermediary types of Colletidae that harbor clues to the polyester-making ability of Colletes."

Reprinted, with permission, from the July 27th, 1981, issue of *Chemical & Engineering News*, page 108. Copyright 1981 American Chemical Society.


1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
TOTAL
MAN-MADE FIBER
COTTON
U.S. TEXTILE FIBER CONSUMPTION
Data are 3 month moving averages, plotted at the middle month. For cotton and wool, consumption means fiber put into process at spinning mills. The man-made fiber data are U.S. producers' domestic shipments plus imports for consumption of (a) rayon staple and rayon+acetate yarn and (b) the non-cellulosic fibers. Acetate staple and textile glass fiber are not included.
Latest Month Plotted
Man-Made Fibers Aug
Cotton Aug
Wool Jul
Total Jul
25
20
15
10
9
8
MILLION POUNDS PER MONTH
PERCENTAGE SCALE CHART.
EQUAL VERTICAL DISTANCES SHOW
EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES
WOOL
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981

SELECTED U.S. MAN-MADE FIBER IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

THOUSAND POUNDS

ITEM	1981									8 MONTHS	
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	1981	1980
RAYON+ACETATE YARN, MONOFIL & STRIPS											
CANADA	318	125	8	1	12	5	0	15		484	302
MEXICO	161	79	165	41	191	166	81	240		1128	1101
BELGIUM	0	50	25	0	70	0	25	0		174	0
WEST GERMANY	242	200	555	200	650	179	115	357		2577	745
NETHERLANDS	230	595	533	295	262	194	572	550		2613	1157
SPAIN	142	0	0	0	43	0	40	0		225	0
UNITED KINGDOM	1	10	0	0	43	0	91	75		221	1547
JAPAN	64	0	0	0	55	56	0	26		101	560
SOUTH KOREA	1	0	0	40	40	0	0	0		81	120
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES[a]	19	4	0	0	59	20	5	58		125	200
TOTAL R+A YARN	**1184**	**1151**	**1084**	**581**	**1574**	**600**	**726**	**1087**		**7787**	**5728**
RAYON+ACETATE STAPLE+TOW											
CANADA	603	674	450	451	621	592	411	465		3517	820
AUSTRIA	751	115	106	305	708	250	605	508		3302	754
FRANCE	18	85	59	45	0	45	0	0		228	57
WEST GERMANY	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	43		128	125
ITALY	0	12	0	0	90	10	105	115		284	0
SWEDEN	352	254	184	0	187	227	227	298		1089	2575
UNITED KINGDOM	220	70	7	157	205	235	349	75		1328	1245
JAPAN	90	147	74	118	59	88	105	87		768	582
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES[b]	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0		2	50
TOTAL R+A STAPLE	**1866**	**1139**	**991**	**1072**	**1674**	**1253**	**1662**	**1449**		**11106**	**6010**
NON-CELLULOSIC YARN, MONOFIL & STRIPS											
CANADA	501	98	4	570	415	280	389	203		2078	778
MEXICO	14	20	12	15	44	9	5	99		218	14
AUSTRIA	0		0	0	64	0	41	10		115	1
FRANCE	94	150	205	210	160	109	245	125		1272	452
WEST GERMANY	250	582	275	501	420	458	320	506		3021	2135
ITALY	52	152	45	0	108	79	0	533		759	105
NETHERLANDS	0	1	9	0	49	28		32		129	122
SPAIN	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	179		240	2
UNITED KINGDOM	57	114	57	3	5	1	4	15		256	400
JAPAN	500	671	457	770	662	745	775	601		4885	8412
SOUTH KOREA	5	86	5	5	45	2	1	3		86	9
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES[c]	5	6	14	0	55	10	52	5		145	645
TOTAL N.C. YARN	**892**	**1610**	**949**	**2087**	**2035**	**1614**	**1818**	**2183**		**13188**	**13113**
NON-CELLULOSIC STAPLE+TOW											
CANADA	328	350	449	531	714	425	1250	649		4696	1740
MEXICO	190	28	97	510	695	217	141	384		2260	24
BELGIUM	0	150	0	152	70	2	5	86		495	5
FRANCE	44	707	198	508	555	254	528	168		4030	25
WEST GERMANY	541	1963	1025	2255	1644	1345	2480	2455		14308	7010
ITALY	7	815	610	425	717	161	1426	649		4815	970
NETHERLANDS	0	59	44	80	55	15	15	98		320	4
POLAND	44	58	0	0	89	0	0	5		174	53
ROMANIA	0	0	152	84	28	0	25	0		287	479
UNITED KINGDOM	208	508	520	175	204	815	715	807		3611	1095
JAPAN	828	555	567	495	545	478	454	288		4566	4270
TAIWAN	524	745	588	875	585	866	198	852		5051	777
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES[d]	0	69	0	16	1	54	62	72		274	114
TOTAL N.C. STAPLE	**2514**	**5815**	**4436**	**6078**	**5714**	**4638**	**7181**	**6259**		**42635**	**24108**

Other countries supplying 1981 poundages are:
a. Austria 41, Greece 39, Italy 3, sweden 2, Taiwan 19 & Yugoslavia 21
b. Mexico 1 & Venezuela 1
c. Australia 1, Belgium 6, Denmark 45, Hong Kong 2, Portugal 8, Sweden 10, Switzerland 68 & Taiwan 5
d. Austria 41, Brazil 1, Costa Rica 40, Hong Kong 12, Ireland 95, Israel 31, Portugal 15, South Africa 25 & Switzerland 18

U.S. MAN-MADE FIBER IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION

THOUSAND POUNDS

ITEM	COMMODITY NUMBER AS OF 1 - 1 - 78	1981 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	8 MONTHS 1981	1980
RAYON+ACETATE												
YARN - SINGLES												
TEXTURED	5310.0010 & .0210	1	10	1	242	4	0	9			266	1844
OTHER	5310.0050 & .0250 [a]	1182	1130	1084	550	1570	900	712	1072		7498	4884
MONOFILAMENTS	5503.0510 & .0610	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		5	0
STRIPS & FLUE & LINERS	5503.2000 *	0	0	0	0		0	5	15		20	0
SUBTOTAL ABOVE		**1184**	**1151**	**1084**	**581**	**1574**	**600**	**726**	**1087**		**7788**	**5728**
STAPLE	5503.4210 & .4250	1027	1088	927	887	1442	980	1511	1317		9507	4458
GROUPED FILAMENTS	5503.8010 & .8110	250	155	61	185	252	203	451	152		1509	1552
SUBTOTAL ABOVE		**1866**	**1139**	**991**	**1072**	**1674**	**1253**	**1662**	**1469**		**11106**	**6010**
WASTE ADVANCED & NOT ADVANCED	5503.6015 & .7510	57	7	57	0	55	40	65	40		267	191
NON-CELLULOSIC FIBERS												
YARN - SINGLES												
TEXTURED - NYLON	5310.0030 & .0230	197	217	215	580	507	575	471	150		2727	630
POLYESTER	5310.0130 & .0210	27	7	22	15	70	80	1	204		525	809
OTHER	5310.0114 & .0214	17	50	8	17	40	25	85	21		276	173
OTHER - NYLON	5310.0430 & .0240	204	525	127	542	487	554	317	410		2972	2748 *
POLYESTER	5310.0150 & .0250	111	411	200	591	682	491	293	935		5421	6821
OTHER	5310.0170 & .0270 [b]	170	185	115	188	161	56	182	81		1137	969
MONOFILAMENTS	5503.0200 & .0440 [c]	145	200	149	521	258	220	458	265		2014	5280
STRIPS, OVER 1" I.D.	5503.2000 & .2500 *	21	11	16	21	9	15	11	14		118	168
SUBTOTAL ABOVE		**892**	**1610**	**949**	**2087**	**2055**	**1614**	**1818**	**2183**		**13188**	**13113**
STAPLE - NYLON	5503.4558	525	2080	1098	2533	2455	1574	4055	5288		18764	985
POLYESTER	5503.4562	132	111	300	661	847	503	528	570		3524	9101
ACRYLIC	5503.4565	1069	1504	987	1201	1005	565	730	695		7722	9545
OLEFIN	5503.4540	5	0	304	1	5	71	474	70		930	139
OTHER	5503.4555	601	961	675	1088	852	1281	456	1285		6985	9305
GROUPED FILAMENTS												
NYLON	5503.8030 & .8130	108	50	68	137	155	106	500	23		1197	665
POLYESTER	5503.8060 & .8160	0	42	0	0	84	60	18	30		224	117
ACRYLIC	5503.8050 & .8150	181	255	178	251	195	312	572	256		2040	1967
OTHER	5503.8065 & .8165	65	130	302	166	150	186	342	77		1410	495
SUBTOTAL ABOVE		**2514**	**5815**	**4456**	**6078**	**5714**	**4638**	**7181**	**6259**		**42635**	**24108**
WASTE - NOT ADVANCED - NYLON	5503.6525	1508	1587	2822	1715	2154	1607	2280	2344		16044	8515
POLYESTER	5503.6560	1071	1810	1547	1005	1475	1521	1458	1600		11074	2880
ACRYLIC	5503.6565	280	258	200	230	570	260	87	514		2252	1506
OTHER	5503.6600	52	204	265	328	127	331	196	340		1820	705
NOILS & GARNETTED FIBERS	5503.6585 & .7600 *	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	28		57	4
OTHER WASTE - ADVANCED	5503.7525 & .7555	119	63	5	35	2	0	25	58		308	452
TOTAL MAN-MADE ABOVE		**9602**	**13643**	**12332**	**13135**	**14947**	**11679**	**15464**	**15717**		**106519**	**63259**
OTHER MAN-MADE FIBER TOPS, YARN & THREAD												
YARN - FIBER												
TEXTURED - CELLULOSIC	5310.1110 *	0		24	0	0	0	0	0		24	0
NON-CELLULOSIC	5310.1015 [d] & .1165 [e]	208	124	215	515	504	265	342	335		2224	762
OTHER - CELLULOSIC	5310.1090 & .1195 [f]	16		0		0	0	0	1		17	97
NON-CELLULOSIC	5310.1050 & .1070 [g]	20	27	20	44	20	4	125	14		280	330
SPUN YARN - CELLULOSIC	5310.4005 & .4045 [h]	10	25	24	52	57	24	93	140		405	465
OTHER	5310.4015 & .4025 [i]	1702	1454	1794	1740	2104	1512	1542	1514		13082	14053
OTHER YARNS - MS INCL CHENILLE	5310.6025 - .8000	352	100	261	415	609	455	301	550		2896	1725
HANDWORK YARNS & SEWING THREAD	5310.8000 - .9140	247	250	188	190	262	292	226	208		1845	1514
SILVER TOPS & ROVING	5511.1000	586	475	522	262	175	245	570	595		2828	2124
TEXTILE GLASS FIBER	5911.2000 & .2065 [j]	1150	441	1047	551	645	1485	1575	3438		10352	5038
GRAND TOTAL ABOVE		**13821**	**16526**	**16231**	**16702**	**19219**	**15739**	**20098**	**22104**		**140440**	**89387**

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

NES - Not elsewhere specified.

* These items are not reported by the Census as cellulosic vs. non-cellulosic. Any separation between cellulosic and non-cellulosic is estimated, based mainly on average declared value.

a. Also includes 5310.0510 & .0610.

b. Also includes 5310.0530, .0550, .0630 & .0650.

c. Also includes 5503.0540, .0565, .0580, .0640 & .0665.

d. There may be some acetate yarn in these data, but the Census figures do not permit a segregation.

e. Also includes 5310.1110 & .1114.

f. Also includes 5310.2010 & .2110.

g. Also includes 5310.1150, .1155, .1170, .2030, .2050, .2130 & .2150.

h. Also includes 5310.5005 & .5080.

i. Also includes 5310.4046, .4047, .4050, .5015, .5046, .5047, .5049 & .5051.

j. Chiefly roving. Also includes 5911.9000 & .9080.

SELECTED U.S. MONTHLY TEXTILE FIBER DATA

MILLION POUNDS

ITEM	1981 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	YEAR TO DATE[a] 1981	1980
TOTAL SHIPMENTS[b]											
MAN-MADE FIBER DATA[c]											
YARN+MONOFILAMENTS[d]											
ACETATE	**20.9**	**21.6**	**21.5**	**27.1**	**26.4**	**25.2**	**24.6**	**19.9**	**20.8**	**208.0**	**233.7**
NYLON[e] INDUSTRIAL[f]	34.5	34.4	37.2	35.9	32.5	34.3	30.6	35.7	35.0	308.9	326.4
LOW DENIER INDUSTRIAL[g]	3.0	3.0	3.8	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.9	3.5	27.1	27.0
CARPET	67.1	63.8	65.3	73.4	65.5	61.3	56.8	52.9	48.1	554.0	540.6
TEXTILE	33.7	36.6	38.4	37.5	36.1	37.3	31.7	34.8	35.8	321.7	328.0
POLYESTER INDUSTRIAL[f]	25.5	24.3	27.3	29.0	24.7	25.5	26.9	27.3	26.2	236.7	212.5
LOW DENIER INDUSTRIAL[g]	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.5	21.5	22.8
TEXTILE	94.8	96.0	111.3	123.6	100.4	108.6	102.1	107.3	103.9	954.0	869.0
OLEFIN[h]	56.0	55.8	57.4	55.5	56.8	52.0	53.0	53.7	52.8	495.0	464.0
TOTAL NON-CELLULOSIC ABOVE[i]	**316.7**	**316.0**	**343.2**	**360.4**	**326.6**	**324.8**	**306.1**	**316.5**	**307.6**	**2917.9**	**2790.9**
STAPLE+TOW+FIBERFILL[j]											
RAYON	**40.9**	**35.4**	**37.9**	**41.4**	**40.8**	**37.5**	**39.4**	**36.8**	**38.7**	**348.8**	**342.1**
NYLON[e]	70.7	67.5	73.9	80.0	74.8	69.2	62.2	52.8	44.9	596.0	515.3
ACRYLIC+MODACRYLIC	59.3	62.2	64.8	65.3	61.9	60.1	51.9	50.8	54.3	530.6	588.8
POLYESTER	208.6	211.1	202.5	243.6	218.6	211.9	212.8	232.9	223.4	1965.4	1845.8
OLEFIN+VINYON	10.8	10.5	11.2	11.7	12.4	11.7	10.7	11.3	10.6	100.7	85.1
TOTAL NON-CELLULOSIC ABOVE	**390.4**	**351.1**	**351.4**	**400.6**	**367.7**	**352.9**	**337.6**	**356.8**	**333.2**	**3200.7**	**3030.0**
END-OF-MONTH STOCK											
YARN+MONOFILAMENTS											
ACETATE	**17.0**	**15.4**	**15.8**	**13.5**	**11.6**	**12.1**	**11.4**	**13.7**	**12.6**	**12.6**	**17.7**
NYLON[e] INDUSTRIAL[f]	47.5	47.9	45.7	36.7	42.5	41.2	43.8	38.3	37.2	37.2	30.0
LOW DENIER INDUSTRIAL[g]	3.9	3.2	3.1	2.5	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.0
CARPET	37.7	38.2	38.5	33.4	36.4	39.5	47.9	64.9	72.4	72.4	89.5
TEXTILE	42.8	43.1	41.8	41.7	43.6	41.4	45.1	44.5	45.7	45.7	48.8
POLYESTER INDUSTRIAL[f]	23.7	23.1	21.3	20.9	23.7	24.7	24.1	22.7	22.0	22.0	25.1
LOW DENIER INDUSTRIAL[g]	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.7	4.0
TEXTILE	100.2	104.1	87.3	67.5	72.5	76.0	89.4	84.1	84.6	84.6	91.7
OLEFIN[h]	63.9	62.3	61.6	60.4	58.3	62.3	61.8	62.2	63.1	63.1	70.8
TOTAL NON-CELLULOSIC ABOVE[i]	**313.3**	**315.3**	**292.6**	**267.7**	**283.7**	**291.9**	**319.3**	**323.8**	**331.3**	**331.3**	**312.7**
STAPLE+TOW+FIBERFILL											
RAYON	**24.2**	**25.1**	**29.3**	**28.2**	**25.4**	**23.7**	**23.2**	**25.7**	**27.3**	**27.3**	**34.8**
NYLON[e]	33.3	37.4	37.3	33.4	49.1	48.5	61.0	71.8	72.4	72.4	39.2
ACRYLIC+MODACRYLIC	76.5	76.3	74.3	68.5	67.1	65.8	67.8	64.2	64.6	64.6	65.1
POLYESTER	174.2	182.5	190.5	178.5	181.7	185.1	195.4	177.4	176.2	176.2	160.5
OLEFIN+VINYON	16.6	16.9	16.2	15.8	15.2	15.5	16.7	17.9	20.0	20.0	22.6
TOTAL NON-CELLULOSIC ABOVE	**300.6**	**312.9**	**318.1**	**295.7**	**304.1**	**312.9**	**340.9**	**331.3**	**333.2**	**333.2**	**285.4**
WOOL & COTTON CONSUMPTION											
APPAREL CLASS WOOL	11.0	12.1	14.6	13.2	11.5	13.0	9.5	12.5		97.0	85.0
CARPET CLASS WOOL	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.1		6.7	7.0
TOTAL RAW WOOL	11.8	12.9	15.5	14.0	12.3	13.8	10.0	13.4		103.7	92.0
RAW COTTON	217.4	245.4	247.1	238.1	220.8	244.4	193.1	235.7	239.5	2081.3	2302.2

a. Year to date totals except for stock, which is the latest month's data.

b. The monthly production of each fiber may be calculated as total shipments plus a stock increase, or less a stock decrease, over the month.

c. Producers' total domestic plus export shipments.

d. Rayon yarn data are available annually only, see page 21 of the February issue.

e. Data for nylon include aramid.

f. Industrial is defined as 500 denier and coarser with an Instron tenacity of 7 grams or more per denier.

g. Low denier industrial is defined as finer than 500 denier with an Instron tenacity over 5.5 grams per denier.

h. Olefin yarn+monofilaments also includes spunbonded polypropylene and film fiber produced for textile end uses.

i. Saran and spandex data are not included in these totals. See page 21 of the February issue for annual data on these yarns.

j. Acetate staple+tow data are available annually only, see page 21 of the February issue.